

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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French troops preparing Wednesday to hand over their Rwandan peacekeeping responsibilities to forces from Ghana in the "safe zone" in Gikongoro.

## Fear Overtakes Tutsi as French Prepare Pullout

By Keith Richburg

Washington Post Service

**NYARUSHISHI CAMP, Rwanda** — With France vowing to pull out its troops by Monday, fear has gripped the thousands of Tutsi families who sought protection here in the "humanitarian safe zone" under French protection in southwest Rwanda.

"The militia is still here," said Silas Munyakindi, a 32-year-old father of two, scanning the lush green hills and tea plantations that surround this guarded camp. "The leaders have already left. But the ones with the machetes are still out there."

Ignoring pleas from the United States to keep its troops here for a few more weeks to stabilize the situation, France made its first significant withdrawal from the safe zone on Wednesday, handing over to African

UN troops the delicate task of persuading terrified refugees to stay put, Reuters reported.

[About 130 soldiers of France's Operation Turquoise left the town of Gikongoro, while control of about a third of the safe zone was transferred to United Nations peacekeepers from Ghana. Washington had wanted the French troops to stay in the safe zone until several thousand African soldiers are in place to assume their peacekeeping role.]

Like many of the 14,000 members of Rwanda's Tutsi minority camped here, Mr. Munyakindi came from the nearby town of Cyangungu, where he and thousands of others spent two long and miserable months crammed into a sports stadium with little food or water, waiting for their turn to die at the hands of government soldiers and militiamen from the country's large Hutu majority.

While relief workers stood by helplessly, army troops repeatedly entered the stadium during April and May, accompanied by local government officials, reading off the names of Tutsi who had been singled out that day for execution.

"They came in and took out the people to be killed," Mr. Munyakindi said. "They took the businessmen, and the intellectuals. They had a list organized by commune."

When it was his turn to die, he said, he had friends bury him beneath the ground, leaving only his nose visible above the earth to allow him to breathe. And there he stayed for 20 minutes while the troops searched the stadium to take him to his death.

About 1 million people, mostly Tutsi, are estimated to

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## Plutonium Traffic Linked to Pakistan

### Papers Discovered in Berlin Raids Pertain to Shipments, Police Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BERLIN** — Policemen raided apartments throughout Berlin on Wednesday and found evidence suggesting that smugglers were planning to ship or had shipped contraband plutonium to Pakistan, a spokesman for the Berlin State Justice Ministry said.

Frank Thiel, the ministry spokesman, said no arrests were made and that no radioactive material had been seized but that documents found in some apartments had created the "suspicion that plutonium has been transported to Pakistan or that a transport was about to be made."

The news came as President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia pledged to cooperate fully with Bonn in the fight to thwart a trade in highly radioactive plutonium-239 and enriched uranium, used in the making of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Thiel said seven apartments and offices were raided by about 30 officers and prosecutors and that a Pakistani national, two Poles and a German, believed to be the ringleader, were under investigation. The four were released after questioning.

He said that no radioactive substance or trace of radioactivity was found but that the documents "strengthened" the suspicions. He would not comment on the suspected source of the plutonium shipment, or on its size, saying that that could endanger the investigations.

The Berlin daily Die Welt said maps and documents relating to the transport of plutonium by car and also a passport containing Pakistani visas had been found.

Pakistan, as well as India, is one of several countries believed to have a nuclear capacity.

German policemen have seized four caches of weapons-grade nuclear material since May. The seizures, notably 350 grams of plutonium-239 discovered last week in Munich, have prompted the Clinton administration to demand that Russia tighten control of nuclear weapons components so the material does not fall into the hands of terrorists.

In Washington, the State Department said Wednesday that President Bill Clinton would press Mr. Yeltsin at a summit meeting next month to prevent smuggling of nuclear materials. The department

spokesman, Michael McCurry, said the United States viewed the matter as having "high priority" on the agenda of the talks. In a television interview on Wednesday night, Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked Mr. Yeltsin to take stronger measures to ensure that radioactive materials are not secreted out of Russian nuclear plants.

"Now we have to tell our Russian friends, 'You must guarantee that these possibilities for theft are reduced as much as possible,'" Mr. Kohl said in an interview on SAT-1 television. "We are not talking about car theft here. We're talking about dangers that are far different."

Peter Struck, a German lawmaker, said security authorities believed that former

International inspectors find Russia's gigantic nuclear industry in a state of chaos. Page 4.

agents of the KGB and the East German intelligence service, called the Stasi, had a hand in the underground trade.

Mr. Struck, a Social Democrat, said that suspicion was imparted by Bernd Schmidbauer, Mr. Kohl's top intelligence aide, during a closed-door session of a parliamentary committee Wednesday.

But in Russia, nuclear officials insisted Wednesday that there was no evidence linking Russia to plutonium seized in Germany, and they said that they were unable to offer help until German investigators let them in on the investigation.

"So far, we haven't got any official information on what kind of materials they found," said Vitali Nasonov, a Nuclear Power Ministry spokesman.

"As soon as we have detailed information, we're open to any cooperation," Mr. Nasonov said. "We can analyze the samples and compare them with the radioactive materials produced at our plants." He added that the ministry would work with German specialists expected to arrive soon.

A well-placed German government official said Wednesday that a minuscule amount of plutonium-239 seized Friday at the Bremen train station could have come from anywhere in Eastern Europe. But the official said the makeup of the larger amounts of plutonium that have been seized indicated Russian origin.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## Treasury Aide Quits in Whitewater Affair

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman, accused of misleading Congress with his Whitewater testimony, resigned Wednesday and said he hoped his action would "help to diminish the controversy." The Treasury's senior lawyer, Jean E. Hanson, also is expected to step down.

Mr. Altman is the highest-ranking member of the Clinton administration to quit in the Whitewater affair, which stems from a real estate venture involving President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, and the owner of a failed Arkansas savings and loan.

Mr. Altman, in a letter to Mr. Clinton, said of his resignation: "Under the circumstances, this is the proper step to take." He

added, "I regret any mistakes or errors of judgment I may have made."

Mr. Clinton wrote in reply: "I believe you have taken the right step under the circumstances."

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, rejected suggestions that Mr. Altman was forced to quit. "This was Roger Altman's decision," she said.

The president has publicly supported Mr. Altman, but his aides have privately pressed for his resignation.

A former Wall Street investment banker, Mr. Altman is a close friend of Mr. Clinton's from their days at Georgetown University. He became a leading figure in the administration when he helped steer

the president's budget package through Congress last year.

Earlier in the week, the administration floated the name of Frank N. Newman, undersecretary of treasury for domestic finance, as a possible replacement for Mr. Altman.

Ms. Hanson, whose Whitewater testimony contradicted that of Mr. Altman and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, has told colleagues that she will resign, but not immediately.

Ms. Hanson testified that Mr. Altman had ordered her to brief the White House about the confidential Whitewater investigation. Mr. Altman has said he did not

See QUIT, Page 4

## A Report Sure to Peeve the Pope

### UN Group Campaigns for Greater Birth Control

By Julia Preston

Washington Post Service

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — The number of humans on earth is increasing faster than ever and will reach 8.5 billion by the year 2050, severely straining the planet's resources, unless the rate is slowed, according to a United Nations world population report issued Wednesday.

But in a departure, the UN Population Fund said in its annual report that the way to bring down the growth rate is to educate and empower women so they can decide how to control their own fertility.

Instead of the bland roster of statistics of past UN reports, this one was a broadsheet of the views that the United Nations and many governments, including the

Clinton administration, will do battle for against the Roman Catholic Church and some conservative Muslim groups at the UN population conference that opens Sept. 5 in Cairo.

The report insists that allowing women to control their fertility and have small families is key to overall development, an argument that is anathema to Catholic leaders who oppose medical birth control and welcome large families.

The document makes clear why the United Nations conference is shaping up as a frontal clash between feminists worldwide and the Vatican. "The invisibility of women as individuals, as opposed to their roles as wives or mothers, may be coming

See BIRTHS, Page 4



CHINESE HAT TRICK — Chinese soldiers balancing their caps upside down during a military training exercise Wednesday at a Beijing barracks.

## The New Breed Of Terrorist Scorns Fame

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — In giving up "Carlos the Jackal" to the West, Sudan — and presumably like-minded Muslim forces in Iran, Egypt and Algeria — were not disavowing terrorism but simply discarding an instrument that had become a liability, American and Middle Eastern officials said Wednesday.

History caught up with Carlos almost a decade ago, leaving behind a generation of flamboyant operatives who thrived on Western-style charisma and Arab fascination with Marxist-oriented, anti-colonialist doctrines of revolution. That era produced mixed results for Arab countries, opening the way to Islamic fundamentalism — and a new breed of militant, according to these specialists.

Stepping into the shoes of a generation of terrorist stars, the coming wave of Middle Eastern extremists tend to be faceless Muslim zealots, anonymous killers who undertake what are in effect suicide missions.

Resembling other terrorists in their readiness to kill innocent people, these fanatics — strongest in Iran, Sudan, Algeria and Egypt — cultivate puritanical lifestyles and anonymous terrorism, a combination with religious overtones to people steeped in Islamic traditions of martyrdom.

"For Muslims, they touch a chord similar to the spirit of anonymous sacrifice we revere in monuments to the unknown soldier," a U.S. government specialist said.

Nothing could be farther from the cool style of Carlos, who was captured Sunday in Sudan and flown to France.

Carlos thrived on a personality cult. But his credentials, almost as much as his reputation for fast living, are anathema to Islamic fundamentalists, who feel that salvation depends on eliminating Western influences in their own countries.

Instead of personal charisma, they thrive on anonymity. International headlines about skyjackings or the assassination of celebrities interest them very little; notoriety about themselves, not at all. Their political strategy is based on being religious activists in their national community and eliminating proponents of Western values, physically if necessary, to clear the way for fundamentalist social revolution.

The traits of today's terrorists contrast in crucial ways with their notorious predecessors. One official said, "These people don't need the technical sophistication which Carlos was supposed to offer, and they don't want mercenaries."

Another added, "Their people can kill See CARLOS, Page 4

### Kiosk

#### House May Delay Health Bill Votes

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — As Senate Republicans prepared to offer amendments to a health reform bill in their chamber, the House majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, said Wednesday that he probably would put off House votes on its version until after Labor Day, Sept. 5.

Mr. Gephardt told House Democrats to expect no votes next week.

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## In China, Millions of Lonely Guys Can't Find a Girl

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

**BEIJING** — In the free markets of the new China, young men are coming to realize that there is something even more precious than a new car, an electronic pager or a Swiss-made watch.

That precious something, an unmarried woman, is becoming harder and harder to find.

There are not nearly enough of them, a situation that is creating anguish for millions of men and has at least the potential of revolutionizing the status of women in this traditionally male-dominated society.

"What sort of woman do I want?" responded Xu Wenyan, a lonely 30-year-old who agreed to dress up in a sky-blue satin suit and warble a few bars of "Song for the Motherland" on a TV matchmaking show in Beijing. "It doesn't matter."

If he had hoped to prove his desperation in the search for a wife, Mr. Xu succeeded in those two minutes in

front of the cameras. "Women are so hard to find now," he explained. "And I just want one."

For Mr. Xu and other Chinese men in search of love, the offerings of the Chinese State Statistical Bureau are heartbreaking. The 1990 census showed that of a population of 1.2 billion, about 205 million over the age of 15 are single. And of them, there are nearly three men for two women.

A three-to-two ratio might seem bad enough to most men. But the numbers suggest that the situation becomes far, far bleaker for a man the longer he stays unmarried.

The figures show that while the vast majority of Chinese adults marry by the time they turn 30, 8 million people in their 30s were still single in 1990. And in that age group, the men outnumbered the women by nearly 10 to 1.

There is an ugly explanation for the relative scarcity of unmarried women: the desire of Chinese couples for boys at almost any cost.

The preference for boys has meant that millions of girls have not survived to adulthood because of poor nutrition, inadequate medical care, desertion and even murder at the hands of their parents.

China's strict rule of one child per family, imposed in the late 1970s and meant to defuse a population time bomb, has only worsened the insistence on having male heirs. Ultrasound machines and ready access to abortion have made it relatively simple for parents to guarantee that their one child is a boy.

But after generations of tampering with nature, nature has begun to exact its revenge. And this time, the victims are Chinese men. The numbers suggest that tens of millions of men at the turn of the century will be lifelong bachelors because there will not be enough women.

"Of the young people who come into this office, at least 70 percent are men," said Li Xiao Tong, a Beijing social See MARRY, Page 4



# Relentless Italian Judges Smell More and More Bribery

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

MILAN — Italy's "revolution of the judges" appears poised to enter a new phase that could imperil some of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's closest allies and provoke fresh alarm about the fate of the country, according to judicial and political sources.

Thirty months after crusading magistrates started to unravel a system of kickbacks for government contracts — revelations that brought down the country's postwar political establishment — the investigation is delving into new allegations of bribery and tax evasion involving top enterprises and members of the country's financial police.

At least 50 businessmen — including Mr. Berlusconi's younger brother, Paolo, who now is under house arrest — are under scrutiny in the latest wave of corruption charges. While they have been spared the humiliation of jail, the businessmen face intense pressure to give testimony that could expand the inquiry into new areas.

The burgeoning corruption cases could set the stage for further conflicts between Italy's executive and judicial branches this autumn. Tiziana Parenti, a former Milan magistrate who quit to join Parliament as a member of Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, said she feared the country

faced "a crisis of democracy" in the looming showdown.

A threat by the magistrates to resign in the face of a decree issued by Mr. Berlusconi last month that curtailed their powers of detention unleashed a torrent of public outrage that nearly toppled the government and forced the prime minister to withdraw the measure.

The immense powers and popularity of the Milan magistrates have started to raise questions about whether they have exceeded their constitutional role to such an extent that Italy is hovering on the brink of an institutional crisis.

"We are only doing what the state pays us to do," said Gherardo Colombo, one of the four principal Milan magistrates. "How can there be a crisis of democracy when we are only uncovering wrongdoing based on evidence we find and testimony given by private citizens?"

Mr. Colombo said in an interview that he estimated the Milan investigation was halfway through its prospective caseload. More than 4,000 businessmen, politicians and bureaucrats have been implicated in corruption schemes.

He refused to discuss pending cases, but other judicial sources said the prosecutors were pursuing cases that could soon lead to charges against top executives of Mr. Berlusconi's \$7-billion-a-year Fininvest empire, which includes television stations, real estate, supermarkets, newspapers, book publishing and insurance.

That step, in turn, would lead to a new test of wills between the judges and the prime minister, who won national elections in April, three months after he entered politics. He has not relinquished his vast business holdings.

After his retreat and subsequent offer to introduce compromise legislation on preventive detention, opinion polls showed that Mr. Berlusconi's approval rating had fallen to 48 percent. Antonio Di Pietro, the most widely recognized of the Milan magistrates, was cited as the most popular man in the country with an 85 percent approval rating, followed by Milan's chief prosecutor, Francesco Saverio Borrelli, with 67 percent.

But the judges, too, are confronting allegations about abuse of power. Human-rights advocates accuse the magistrates of using the threat of prison to extract confessions and of forcing people to languish in jail for months without being charged.

Italian law allows prosecuting judges to imprison suspects for up to three months before charging them if the judges believe there is a risk the suspects will tamper with evidence, flee the country or commit additional crimes.

Such incarceration has proved too much for some of Italy's fallen elite. Last year, Gabriele Cagliari, the powerful chairman of the giant energy conglomerate ENI, hanged himself in his jail cell after learning that his 40-day stay would

be prolonged. Three more suicides have occurred this year.

Mr. Colombo disavows any notion of a political vendetta against the prime minister, who has accused the Milan magistrates of craving "star status" over fairness and justice.

The magistrate said that he, Mr. Di Pietro, Piercamillo Davigo and Francesco Greco offered to resign over the detention decree not because they wanted a political showdown with Mr. Berlusconi but because they saw it "strictly as a problem of conscience."

The decree would have abolished preventive detention for those accused of nonviolent crimes and corruption. As a result, more than 1,000 people were released from prison, including all politicians and businessmen embroiled in the payoff scandal.

It also would have banned extradition requests, such as one pending against Mr. Berlusconi's close friend Bettino Craxi, the former Socialist prime minister, who is in exile in Tunisia and who was sentenced recently to 8½ years in prison on corruption charges.

The amended legislation put forward by the government will allow defendants in corruption-related cases to be subject to preventive detention for up to three months. None of those freed under Mr. Berlusconi's decree have been returned to jail, although they remain under house arrest.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Crowd Burns Nigerian Aide's Houses

LAGOS (AP) — Protesters firebombed two mansions belonging to Labor Minister Samuel Ogburn, witnesses said Wednesday, as government ministers and British diplomats in Lagos boosted their security and more police patrolled the streets.

On Tuesday night, a march against the military government by university students in Benin, 250 kilometers (150 miles) east of Lagos, was joined by other angry civilians. The crowd threw gasoline bombs at Mr. Ogburn's houses and watched them burn to the ground.

Meanwhile, talks between Nigeria's striking oil unions and the military administration, which were due to be held on Wednesday, failed to take place because the government side did not show up, union officials said.

### 5 Italians Face Trial for Racist Attack

ROME (Reuters) — Five Italians received suspended jail sentences on Wednesday for resisting arrest after they attacked a Senegalese beach vendor in a racist incident.

The police said three men and two women from Rome, all in their 20s, surrounded the Senegalese man and attacked him with broken bottles on a beach near the Sardinian capital of Cagliari on Tuesday.

The five will be tried at a later date for aggravated assault and for damaging state property, the Italian news agency ANSA reported, adding that they allegedly vandalized the jail cell they were kept in while being booked.

### Walesa Vetoes Spy Post for Ex-Agent

WARSAW (Reuters) — President Lech Walesa asked the government on Wednesday to revoke the appointment of a former Communist-era spy to head Poland's intelligence service, the presidential office said.

It said Mr. Walesa was concerned that the appointment of Marian Zacharski, who received a life sentence in 1981 in Los Angeles for spying, would harm Poland's relations with the West.

Mr. Zacharski, who was appointed on Monday, is believed to have intercepted secret plans of Hawk and Phoenix missiles and those of the anti-missile system Patriot during his espionage operations in the United States between 1975 and 1981. Following his arrest and trial, he was exchanged in 1985 for Western agents caught in the then Soviet bloc.

### Opposition in India Ends Boycott

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The Indian opposition ended its boycott of Parliament on Wednesday after the government backed down in a dispute over a \$1.28 billion financial scandal.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and members of his Congress (I) Party thumped their tables in welcome as the opposition returned after nearly three weeks. The scandal, which surfaced in 1992, involved banks and brokers accused of illegally diverting funds from government securities to the booming Bombay Stock Exchange.

The opposition walked out over what it alleged was a government cover-up. The government had partly rejected recommendations of an all-party parliamentary committee report on the scandal. The speaker of the lower house, Shriya Patil, announced that the government had agreed to "revise, modify and resubmit" its position, paving the way for the end of the boycott.

### Japanese Is Said to Admit Poaching

VLADIVOSTOK, Russia — The wounded captain of a Japanese fishing boat has confessed that he and his crew were poaching in Russian waters before a patrol boat opened fire on them, a Russian news agency reported Wednesday.

"The border guards found three boxes of fish aboard the boat, and the captain confessed they violated the law," Itar-Tass said. The captain, identified by Japanese authorities as Koichi Ikeura, 31, was hit by shell fragments. After surgery, he was taken to Sakhalin Island for further treatment and eventual trial, a Russian border guard official said.

Separately, a news report Wednesday quoted a Japanese Maritime Safety Agency official as saying that another Japanese fishing boat had been fired on near the Kurils by what was suspected to be a Russian Coast Guard vessel. (AP, AFP)

### Riot in Lesotho as King Bars Cabinet

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Angry that the king dissolved the elected government, thousands of people protested Wednesday in front of the royal palace in Lesotho. Troops fired at the crowd, and four people were reportedly killed.

The violence in Lesotho, a small independent state surrounded by South Africa, began after supporters of the ousted government began throwing stones, the South African Press Association said. Police and soldiers answered with gunfire. The agency, citing police, said at least four people were killed and 10 wounded.

King Letsie III said on state radio early Wednesday that he was dissolving the cabinet of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, the country's first democratically elected government in 23 years. The decision appeared to be a maneuver to hand power to his father, former King Moshoeshoe II.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Israel and Jordan Join on Tourism

SEDOM, Israel, (AP) — The tourism ministers of Israel and Jordan agreed Wednesday to jointly promote American tourism to the region.

"I've ordered my commission in New York to be in touch with the Jordanian commission in order to plan things for both of us," the Israeli tourism minister, Uzi Baram, said after meeting with his Jordanian counterpart, Mohammed Adwan.

It was the first time a Jordanian minister had ventured inside Israel since the two countries signed the Washington Declaration last month, ending a 46-year state of war. The countries would jointly market an array of tourist attractions such as Jerusalem's holy sites and Jordan's ancient Nabatean city of Petra as well as Israel's Mediterranean coast and the twin Red Sea resorts of Eilat, Israel and Aqaba, Jordan.

Moroccan airline personnel have voted to continue a strike after unsuccessful talks with the management. The crews have been on strike for more than a week to protest regulations giving crews more work. (AFP)

Wildfires burned out of control Wednesday on the Greek islands of Lesbos and Andros, while a third broke out on Crete. (AP)

The Philippines should improve Manila's crowded airport and streamline arrival procedures to attract more tourists, according to Günther Fischer, Lufthansa Airline's general manager for the Philippines. He urged improvements in the physical condition of the international airport; an automatic baggage and passenger transfer to the domestic airport; and a system allowing some travelers to have their bags inspected by customs at final destinations outside Manila. (AP)

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Dutch Car Pooling Falls Victim to Suit

What was billed as Europe's first car-pooling experiment has proven a big bust.

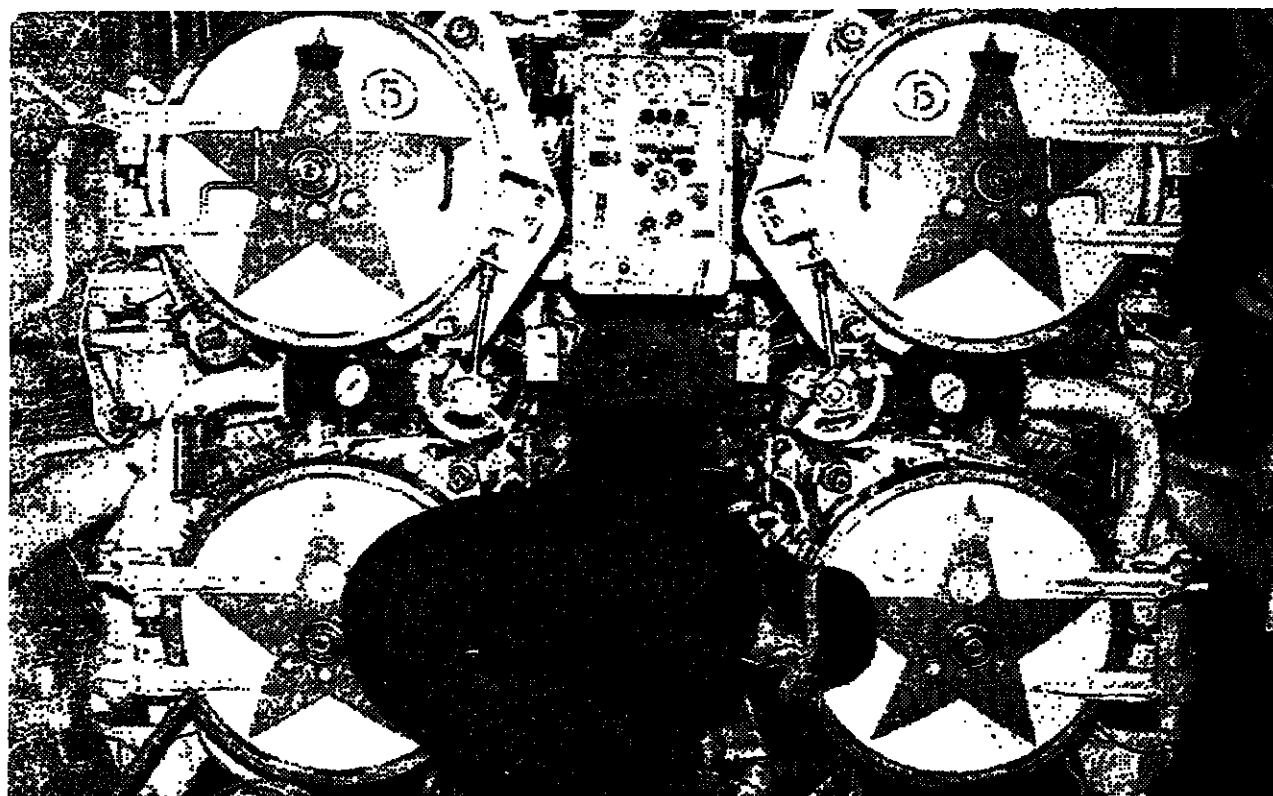
For 10 months, one lane of the A1 highway near Amsterdam was reserved for vehicles carrying at least three persons. Video cameras were used to watch for violators.

Now the experiment is being ended, thanks to the provocative role of a former transportation minister, Tjerk Westerterp. He drove in the car-pooling lane, alone, until police stopped him. He then appealed the 100 guilder (\$60) fine in court. His argument: Nothing in Dutch law confers special status on cars with multiple passengers. The judge agreed, declared the special lane illegal, and ordered that it be reopened to all traffic on Monday.

As the daily Die Welt of Hamburg reports, the special lane had already become something of a mockery. Some people, borrowing an idea from America, traveled with inflatable dummies. And a hearse driver, when stopped for traveling alone, pointed out that there were two other people in the vehicle — though neither was in any particular hurry.

### Around Europe

Slowly, tourists are returning to Dubrovnik, the beautiful Adriatic city that suffered hor-



COLD-WAR EXHIBIT — A worker putting the final touches on restoration work on U-475, an old Soviet Foxtrot class hunter submarine retired in 1976 from the Baltic fleet. It opened Wednesday as a tourist attraction in London.

rible damage during a year-long siege by Bosnian Serbs.

After leaving much of the city in ruins — two-thirds of the 324 buildings in the medieval Old City were hit by shells or grenades — the Serbs withdrew to the east. They are now some 25 kilometers away.

Recovery will be slow, partly because of the blow to tourism, which before the war, accounted for 65 percent of the city's income, according to the German weekly Der Spiegel. Hotels in and near prewar Du-

brovnik put up 60,000 guests a night. The figure today is close to 2,000.

Those few foreigners who are making the trek to the 1,300-year-old city are finding that Dubrovnik, without the usual crowds, is remarkably peaceful — and cheap. As one German tourist said, "I feel safer here than I would in Florida."

Maternity clinic employees can be forgiven for being a bit skittish recently. In the French

town of Montagne-du-Nord, police on Saturday found a baby that had been taken two days earlier from a nearby clinic. A woman identified as Nadège Brévère, 37, had gone to great lengths to plan the abduction. She had told friends she was pregnant, decorated a room for a baby, and for months wore padding. After making off with the infant, she had an ambulance bring her home. Police, aided by a tip, tracked her down and found that she had even had

birth announcements printed — for "baby Arthur." Meanwhile, after the highly publicized kidnapping of a baby from a maternity clinic in Nottingham, England — the baby was found two weeks later — a new clinic in Walsall, West Midlands, is planning to make babies theft-proof. Newborns will be provided with identity bracelets which will set off an alarm at the exit unless deactivated.

Brian Knowlton

## U.S. Debates Somalia Pullout

### Danger to Diplomats Weighed Against Political Fallout

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration officials, worried by a rise in violence in Somalia and by intelligence reports of Americans being targeted, were talking last month about rapidly pulling out the last U.S. diplomats and Marines.

But no withdrawal has taken place, amid continuing differences between officials of the Defense and State departments over what to do. The debate weighs the threat to the Americans against the political cost of abandoning participation in the United Nations mission in Somalia.

About 20 diplomats are still in the capital, Mogadishu, charged with supporting UN efforts to promote political reconciliation among warring clans. More than 50 Marines with anti-terrorist training are there to guard the diplomats.

The Pentagon has been arguing for months that the Marines should be withdrawn and replaced with civilians from a private security firm. More recently, Defense Department

officials have also urged evacuating the diplomats to nearby Kenya for their safety.

"Why are we keeping this thing going?" asked a Pentagon official. "It's an accident waiting to happen."

But the State Department is reluctant to close the U.S. office in Mogadishu, fearing that such a move would lead to the end to the whole UN mission. And as long as American diplomats remain, State Department officials want the Marines in Mogadishu, feeling more secure with them there and avoiding the extra cost of hiring a security firm.

The sentiment on Capitol Hill favors an early withdrawal. Twelve members of the Senate Armed Services Committee wrote President Bill Clinton last month urging a pullout of U.S. diplomats and troops because of the poor prospects of achieving a peace agreement and the deteriorating security situation since the withdrawal of most U.S. troops last March.

Last week, the Senate approved, 54 to 44, an amendment to the defense authorization bill cutting off funds for keeping

Marines in Somalia after Sept. 30.

About 18,000 UN troops, including 10,000 in Mogadishu, are responsible for overall security for American and UN personnel and for escorting relief convoys. But the peacekeepers have largely taken refuge inside their compounds to avoid the fighting outside, which has inhibited relief efforts and killed and wounded scores.

Even the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has questioned the size and cost of the international operation in view of its diminished effectiveness. The Clinton administration has been pressing UN officials to consider scaling back the mission or ending it, contending that the large international presence may be impeding a political settlement.

The commander of the Bosnian Army, General Rasim Delic, said his forces were shifting to an offensive stance and would gradually turn the tide against the Serbs.

"We are like a snowball getting bigger as it rolls down from the top of a hill," General Delic told state television in Sarajevo. "If things continue as they are, the process of liberation will accelerate."

General Delic warned of a core war, telling Sarajevoans their relatively sheltered existence, protected from Serbian shelling by a NATO-enforced cease-fire, would end as the Muslims went on the offensive.

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# THE AMERICAS / 'WE'RE INTO CAMOUFLAGE'

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★



**GOTCHA** — A newspaper photo of Janice Payne, the mother of a 9-year-old murder victim, at a White House gathering to support President Bill Clinton's crime bill has had unexpected repercussions. A probation officer in Gretna, Louisiana, recognized her as being wanted for violating her probation in a drug case.

### House Feud Could Wound Colleges

WASHINGTON — A long-simmering feud between two powerful House Democrats has erupted into a full-fledged battle over what one considers political prerogative and the other calls scientific pork. The struggle may cost America's leading research universities hundreds of millions of dollars in money they expected to get from the Pentagon.

The fight is between Representative John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat who is the chief protector of academe's have-nots, and Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat who is the champion of the research titans.

Mr. Brown heads the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, which sets science and technology policy. But Mr. Murtha, as chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on defense, holds the purse strings on the tens of millions of dollars that go annually to each of the biggest research universities, like Stanford and Johns Hopkins.

He has routinely made sure that a share of this money that the Pentagon allots for research goes to smaller universities in his district and in the districts of lawmakers who carry his favor. The practice is known as earmarking.

Mr. Murtha is miffed because, even as the largest universities continue to get the lion's share of the money, Mr. Brown repeatedly attacks earmarking. So several months ago, while his committee was drawing up the Pentagon appropriations bill for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, he slashed the budget for academic science and engineering in half, to about \$500 million.

The full House later approved the cuts. And although the Senate's version of the bill would restore all but \$80 million of them, the universities still stand to lose hundreds of millions of dollars when House-Senate negotiators work out a compromise.

"This would devastate one of the most important sources of future innovations for U.S. forces," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said in the testimony to a Senate subcommittee last month.

**Cuts Mean Furloughs at Printing Agency**  
WASHINGTON — Too many federal agencies have begun taking Vice President Al Gore's advice to become more competitive and are doing their own printing. That has created a crisis for the Government Printing Office, the congressional agency that has controlled all federal printing since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

In response to what agency officials described as a looming multimillion-dollar deficit, the printing office has notified its 4,350 workers that they could soon face unpaid furloughs of up to two weeks to help the agency balance its books. (WP)

**Train Bill Advances in House**  
WASHINGTON — The House has taken a step toward planning high-speed passenger rail corridors between major U.S. cities. On a 281-to-103 vote, it approved and sent to the Senate on Tuesday a bill authorizing \$184 million over three years for environmental, economic and engineering studies and for acquiring rights of way.

President Bill Clinton has proposed development of a nationwide, high-speed passenger network. The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved a \$1.2 billion, five-year program for construction and development, but severe budget restraints have made it unlikely that the money will be appropriated. (AP)

**Alaska Governor to Call It Quits**

JUNEAU, Alaska — Governor Walter J. Hickel has ended months of speculation by announcing that he will not seek a third term. "My decision is based on how I can best serve Alaska," the Republican said, a week before the primary election.

**Quote/Unquote**

James B. Stockdale, 70, the retired Vietnam War admiral who was Ross Perot's 1992 running mate, describing the vice presidential debate that some said left him looking befuddled: "It was like I was a college football player that somebody decided ought to go into boxing and a week later is in the ring with Joe Louis. I was playing catch-up all the way." (LAT)

## Economists See a Flawed Health Plan, but Hold Hope

By Peter Passell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Is the Mitchell plan, the Senate Democratic leadership's compromise on health care reform, the last best hope for achieving universal health insurance?

Or is it a shell game, an exercise in deception that would waste tens of billions of dollars and discourage work efforts by the poor?

The answer, say health economists — some with resignation, some with disgust — is both.

"We're into camouflage," says Uwe Reinhardt of Princeton University, who nonetheless says he hopes Congress will seize the moment and pass the legislation.

Martin Feldstein of Harvard, who would much prefer to tinker at the edges of the current system than go for broke, says that "people ought to understand what it's about and what it costs."

In the early stages of the debate, the White House focused on what was then seen as the political imperative driving health care reform: containment of exploding costs. But as business interests began to assess the bot-

tom line and Republicans pounded away at their theme of no new taxes, most eyes turned to the issue of who would pay for broader coverage.

The Clinton administration's bill put much of the financial burden on employers — and thus indirectly on their workers, where it already is. But

### NEWS ANALYSIS

what had initially seemed to be the path of least political resistance proved to be a mine field sown by small-business lobbies that wanted no part of an insurance mandate.

So the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, expanded on an alternative independently drafted by Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee. His compromise would free employers of the obligation to provide insurance, provided that 19 out of 20 Americans received it as a fringe benefit from employers or bought it themselves with a little help from Uncle Sam.

The bill, which is now being debated in the Senate, postpones the day of reckoning on employer mandates until the year 2002. And it imposes only modest new taxes.

A tobacco levy would raise \$7 billion in 2002, while taxes on insurance premiums would add \$21 billion — small change on a national health care budget expected to exceed \$1.9 trillion just eight years from now.

If that sounds too good to be true, Mr. Feldstein would be happy to seat you at the head of the class. The shuffle of cash needed to finance vastly extended coverage, he says, is largely hidden in the fine print.

Mr. Feldstein, who was a member of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, calculates that a big indirect tax is buried in the requirement that insurance companies assume part of the cost of services for poor people now covered by Medicaid.

Their benefits are more generous than those offered in the bill's standard package, but their premiums would be the same; presumably, the insurance companies would pass the extra cost on to their entire pool of customers.

Mr. Feldstein estimates that would add \$30 billion to everyone else's premiums, much the way hospitals now overbill the insured to cover the uninsured.

Mr. Mitchell is not impressed by this back-of-the-envelope calculation. "They're one person's made-up numbers," he says, and they contradict the conclusions of the Office of Management and Budget, a White House agency.

Transferring responsibilities for Medicaid to private businesses would generate substantial savings, he argues, perhaps even obviating the need for more burden-sharing by insurers' paying customers.

Mr. Reinhardt has little patience with this political dance. "One way or another," he says, "universal coverage requires a redistribution of \$80 billion from the top to the bottom." The real issue is how to accomplish the transfer with minimal side effects. And here Mr. Feldstein's criticisms ring truer to many economists.

For one thing, the subsidies offered to low-income workers would distort incentives to organize production efficiently. Businesses would "sort" workers, concentrating low-wage workers in companies that did not provide insurance as a fringe benefit to take maximum advantage of the government's offer to subsidize the insurance of low-

income families not otherwise covered. Arguably most distressing, the sliding scale of subsidies intended to make insurance affordable for the working poor and struggling middle class would be a powerful disincentive to work.

As low-income workers earn more, they gradually lose eligibility to government benefits ranging from food stamps to income tax credits, a problem that is already widely blamed for keeping unskilled workers on welfare.

Yet, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the graduated withdrawal of the health insurance subsidies under the Mitchell plan would take 30 to 55 cents more from an extra dollar in wages.

"In the end," the budget office concludes, "some low-wage workers would keep as little as 15 cents of every additional dollar they earned."

These problems are not unique to the Mitchell draft. Mr. Reinhardt is pointed, saying that the approach favored by the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, a Republican from Kansas who is leading the opposition, "is no better than the Mitchell plan."

## A Vague Compromise Revives Crime Bill

By Ann Devroy  
and Kenneth J. Cooper  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republican congressional leaders say that President Bill Clinton has pledged to consider "significant" changes in the crime bill to assure its passage.

But the White House said the changes would not fundamentally alter the legislation.

Mr. Clinton met with the 11 Republicans, who last week had voted for the failed procedural rule to bring the anti-crime legislation to a final vote.

Also attending were the House minority whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, Republicans who have

criticized the legislation. After the meeting, both said that the president had agreed to significant cuts in the \$7 billion in crime prevention programs that Republicans have said is intended purely for political gain.

"Today I think they took a wiser course," Mr. Gingrich said.

But White House officials said the president had agreed only to consider compromises in the prevention spending.

"The president made clear his nonnegotiable commitment to effective prevention programs," the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said.

The Tuesday session, Mr. Clinton's first with House leaders after refusing to see them for

four days, opened a new phase in negotiations.

[Momentum appeared to be shifting Wednesday toward passage of the crime bill, and Vice President Al Gore promised compromises aimed at winning Republican support. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

But with prospects apparently improving that the House might pass a crime bill, Senate Republicans stepped up their criticism of the legislation and demanded major changes.

Mr. Panetta said that the president would not accept any major change in the ban on assault weapons but that other, "very minor" changes would be accepted.

"We are consulting with members of both parties about possible minor modifications — not radical," the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, said. The Washington Democrat said consultations would take place in the next couple of days, which would allow for a vote by the end of the week.

Mr. Clinton also met with a freshman representative, Cleo

Fields, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus. The Louisiana Democrat was one of 10 caucus members who voted against the rule Thursday. They oppose the bill's expansion of the death penalty and lack of legislation regarding racial bias in death sentences.

The rule was rejected, 225 to 210. Ever since, the White House and Democratic leaders have been searching for ways to win over at least eight votes.

Advocates of the bill had hoped four days of lobbying by Mr. Clinton would persuade eight House members to change their votes without any alterations in the legislation. But Mr. Foley and administration officials lost hope Tuesday.

Most administration officials continued to suggest that Republicans offered the biggest hope for a White House victory.

A Republican congressional source said that the White House was "making some progress with Republicans because many were in tough situations and wanted to find a way to vote for this bill."

### Away From Politics

● The National Aeronautics and Space Administration resolved equipment problems and proceeded toward a Thursday launch of the space shuttle Endeavour on an Earth-monitoring mission. Forecasters gave an 80 percent chance of good weather for the scheduled 6:54 A.M. lift-off from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

● Money magazine has again named Jackson, Michigan, as the worst place to live in America, ahead of Flint, Michigan; Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, Michigan; and Rockford, Illinois. Heading the list of the "Best Places to Live in America," as ranked by the magazine's readers based on 43 criteria, were Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina; Rochester, Minnesota, and two metropolitan areas in Utah, Provo-Orem and Salt Lake City-Ogden.

● At least 18 people were hurt in a tropical storm that tore through several southeastern states, unleashing heavy rain and tornadoes. Tropical Storm Beryl was the second this season, following last month's Tropical Storm Alberto, which was blamed for 31 deaths.

● More than 1,600 fire fighters from throughout California battled the state's worst wildfire of the season, an arson-sparked blaze in rural, hilly San Luis Obispo County that has claimed 18 houses.

● A small plane crashed tail-first into a house in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, killing four people and starting a fire that burned the house to the ground. The couple who lived in the house died in the crash, along with two people aboard the twin-engine Cessna.

● A 5-month-old girl was shot to death in her family's apartment in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, New York, the second infant in two days to be killed at home by gunfire in the city.

AP, AP, LAT, NYT

## More Information Is Sought On Role of Simpson's Friend

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles County district attorney's office has issued subpoenas for witnesses who may have information about the events leading up to O.J. Simpson's failure to surrender June 17 and about his subsequent disappearance with a close friend, Al C. Cowlings, sources said.

Five or six subpoenas have been distributed, said Donald Re, Mr. Cowlings's lawyer. Others familiar with the case said prosecutors were seeking information from witnesses who may have information about Mr. Cowlings's role in the events of that day.

Mr. Cowlings drove the vehicle Mr. Simpson rode in during a nationally televised freeway chase. Prosecutors have yet to

decide whether to press charges against Mr. Cowlings.

Prosecutors may not use evidence obtained in one grand jury investigation of a defendant who already has been ordered to stand trial. That means evidence gathered by the Cowlings grand jury technically could not be used against Mr. Simpson.

Lawyers were expected in court Wednesday in the Simpson case. A day earlier, they submitted questioning that they wanted prospective jurors to complete as part of what was expected to be a difficult selection process, given the publicity surrounding the case.

Mr. Simpson, 47, has pleaded not guilty to murdering his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

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**Herald Tribune**



## With Khmer Rouge, Officials, Too, Sniff Profit in Kidnapping

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

KAMPOT, Cambodia — A hostage drama in this southern Cambodian province has spawned a cottage industry in which corrupt military and government officials are competing to profit from the plight of three young Western tourists held by Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The brazen attempts of officials to extract money have jeopardized efforts to obtain the release of the three tourists and underscored the sort of social ills that led to the rise of the radical Communist guerrilla group in the 1970s, diplomats said.

Corrupt local officials are working closely with their Khmer Rouge archenemies to share the spoils from such criminal activities as train robberies, kidnapping and illegal logging, Cambodian and foreign officials said.

International attention focused on the guerrilla group's involvement in kidnapping for ransom in March, when an American woman working for a private aid organization was abducted, and again on July 26, when the three tourists were taken after a train hijacking. The American was released in May, after negotiations with the Khmer Rouge commander in Kampot Province, in return for a truckload of food, building materials and

other items, while the three backpackers from Australia, France and Britain are still being held in a fortified Khmer Rouge village for a ransom originally set at about \$138,000 worth of gold.

The Khmer Rouge, which defeated a corrupt U.S.-backed administration in 1975 and ruled with extreme brutality until driven from power in 1979, set up a "provisional government" in an enclave near the border with Thailand last month after it was formally outlawed by Cambodia's new Parliament. The group last week denied having anything to do with the kidnapping of foreigners for ransom.

But on Monday the Khmer Rouge conceded that its forces were holding the three tourists and sought to attach a political motive to the affair. In a radio broadcast, the Khmer Rouge said the three men in their late 20s would be freed only when their governments publicly pledged not to provide military aid to Phnom Penh. The group set a deadline of Aug. 30 for compliance and made no mention of a ransom.

It is clear, however, that cash is the main factor motivating both the local Khmer Rouge kidnappers and officials portraying themselves as would-be negotiators or rescuers.

Last week, diplomats at one of Western embassy were startled

when Kampot's provincial military intelligence chief, General Eng Hong, showed up with an offer to secure the hostages' release in return for a \$1 million payment.

The general had earlier offered to sell photos and letters from the hostages to Australian reporters for \$800.

The three Western embassies involved have agreed not to pay ransom to or negotiate with the Khmer Rouge, to avoid setting a "bad precedent," a military attaché said.

But Reuters reported Tuesday that Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh of Cambodia had given \$150,000 to officials overseeing Phnom Penh's negotiations with the Khmer Rouge in order to secure the release of the three.

Diplomats have identified at least six groups of military or government officials seeking to act as go-betweens in the province, which is still effectively controlled by the former communist Cambodian People's Party, which lost last year's United Nations-supervised elections. The competing efforts to cash in have disrupted attempts by the central government — a shaky coalition between the royalist Funcinpec party and the People's Party — to negotiate a ransom with the kidnappers and end the hostage situation, which has helped to sabotage the



Cambodian boys pushing government soldiers down a railroad near where the Khmer Rouge took tourists hostage.

country's tourism industry. In addition, an Information Ministry official has been trying to sell videotapes of Cambodian troops firing artillery and rockets into the Khmer Rouge

zone, about 90 miles (150 kilometers) from Phnom Penh, where the hostages are being held.

The three hostages have pleaded with the government

to halt military activity that they say is endangering their lives, diplomatic sources said, according to Reuters.

The appeal was contained in a letter written by French hos-

tage Jean-Michel Braquet, 28, from Nice, and signed by all three. The other two hostages are Mark Slater, 28, from Britain and David Wilson, 29, from Australia.

## Russia's Huge Nuclear Industry in a Frightening State of Flux

By Steve Coll  
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — International nuclear inspectors traveling through Ukraine and Kazakhstan in the last few months took an extended, up-close look at the management of sensitive nuclear materials in the former Soviet Union. Sometimes, they could hardly believe what they saw.

In some civilian plants, they found bomb-sized caches of highly enriched uranium lying around in open-air storage rooms, according to people familiar with the visits. Sizeable quantities of weapons-grade material — more than would seem appropriate for pure scientific work — were held by low-security civilian laboratories. In a few cases, inventory control seemed nearly nonexistent.

And in a sense, this was the good news: The inspectors were present because the governments of Ukraine and Kazakhstan have pledged to forswear nuclear weapons and restore order in their nuclear sectors, and have invited outside inspections to help account for their sensitive materials. In neighboring Russia, where the huge majority of

the former Soviet nuclear weapons network is situated, nothing comparable is under way or likely soon.

Western fears about the decayed state of nuclear controls in the former Soviet Union have been renewed in recent days by the seizure in Germany of three batches of smuggled weapons-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

grade nuclear materials. Preliminary evidence suggests that although the materials probably did not come directly from Russian nuclear warheads, they do appear to have originated in Russian military nuclear facilities, according to officials familiar with the investigations.

Russia's military has a long and credible Cold War-era record in preventing nuclear proliferation. But as Western governments seek assurances and answers from Moscow about the latest smuggling cases, both sides may find they have limited tools to solve the smuggling problem, according to officials and nuclear specialists.

Partly that is because the control problems in post-Soviet nuclear facili-

ties reflect the same economic, criminal and social problems that afflict many other institutions in Russia and which are beyond anyone's ability to fix quickly. In addition, Russia also has specific problems in the field of nuclear management known to specialists as "physical protection."

Russia's administration of its nuclear plants is in flux. In the Soviet era, when the secretive nuclear weapons network was known euphemistically as the Ministry for Medium Machine Building, a police unit from the Interior Ministry provided physical protection of nuclear materials with support from the KGB, according to officials involved with the system.

Now the nuclear industry has been reorganized under a new ministry called Minatom. The Interior Ministry and the secret police agency have been split and reorganized, and the armed forces have a redefined role in a fledgling democracy. Even Russian officials involved with nuclear proliferation issues are not exactly sure who is supposed to do what in the physical protection area these days. And where the lines of authority are clear, rival minis-

tries and police forces in the still-evolving Russian federal system promote an atmosphere of disarray, outside analysts say.

The full story of Soviet nuclear weapons production remains shrouded. But the relative openness of the last three years has allowed outsiders to glimpse a stunning landscape of weapons-related facilities where managers seem to have approached production of nuclear bomb materials as if they were running Stalinist tractor factories. Coated by ambitious five-year plans, they seem to have adopted "the more, the better" as a guiding principle.

International inspectors saw the legacy of this approach, and its recent collapse, during their tours of Kazakhstan and Ukraine this summer. Weapons-grade materials sometimes were scattered in improbable locales, people familiar with the visits said.

Russia, the United States and many other countries have pledged to abide by a 1980 international convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials. In theory, the treaty contains the rules and commitments needed to

ensure that nuclear materials are securely transported and stored.

But in practice, the treaty has few teeth because the countries that have nuclear weapons, including Russia and the United States, will not permit independent inspection of their military or civilian nuclear facilities.

Even before the recent smuggling cases, the need to strengthen and reaffirm the physical protection treaty was set to be discussed at the International Atomic Energy Agency's board of governors meeting in September.

Since the Soviet Union collapsed, the United States and its European allies have adopted a number of bilateral aid programs designed to plug these holes. Negotiations and programs are under way to purchase excess stocks of Soviet-made bomb materials, employ nuclear scientists and rehabilitate the civilian nuclear energy sector. But these schemes are sometimes entangled with sensitive, contentious nuclear arms control negotiations. And, in any event, they do not provide for independent, on-site inspections dedicated to nuclear safeguards issues.

## U.S. Condition For New Reactor In North Korea

Reuters

SEOUL — President Bill Clinton said Wednesday that experts would have to inspect two undeclared nuclear sites in North Korea before the West could provide Pyongyang with a modern nuclear reactor, a South Korean spokesman said.

Mr. Clinton telephoned President Kim Young Sam of South Korea to discuss the agreement reached last week between the United States and North Korea. The accord outlined a possible resolution of the standoff over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear arms program.

"The two leaders agreed special inspection is needed before a light-water reactor can be provided to North Korea," Mr. Kim's spokesman said.

At talks with the United States in Geneva, North Korea agreed to freeze its graphite-moderated nuclear program in return for a new light-water reactor system and alternative energy supplies until new reactors come on line.

## Coalition Wins in Sri Lanka

### Alliance Pledges Broad Changes

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Sri Lanka's governing party has been defeated at the polls for the first time in 17 years, losing to an opposition coalition that accused the country's leaders of corruption and human rights violations.

With their economy ravaged by an 11-year-old civil war and nearly continuous political violence, Sri Lankan voters gave a slight edge to the People's Alliance.

The opposition coalition won 105 of the 113 seats needed to control Parliament, and the ruling party claimed 94 seats.

President Dingiri Banda Wijetunga, who has sought to forge a ruling United National Party alliance with smaller groups to form a government, was expected to call off these attempts Thursday and ask Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga of the People's Alliance to form the government.

The election results are a blow not just to the United National Party but to President Wijetunga. The opposition has pledged to reduce its broad powers. He has had a difficult time holding his party together following the 1993 assassination of President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

In recent years, the small island nation has been the scene of brutal political crackdowns by the government against insurgents. International human rights organizations have charged that the government has used death squads to kill thousands of innocent citizens in their searches for guerrillas.

At the same time, a violent civil war has raged on the northern end of the island, where the guerrillas of the Tamil Tigers are fighting for independence.

The Tigers are accused of dispatching the suicide bomber who assassinated Mr. Premadasa during a parade just over a year ago.

The ruling government has refused to enter into negotiations with the Tigers to end the war, which has claimed an estimated 35,000 lives. The opposition party campaigned on a pledge to open negotiations.

An estimated 70 people died in pre-election shootings and bombings, prompting the ruling party to reimpose a police emergency on the country, which had been lifted for the monthlong campaign.

## Carlos, 'No Squealer,' Won't Betray Backers, His Lawyer Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Although Carlos is well aware that he could spend the rest of his life in prison, he still believes he has a future and will defend his exploits in court, his lawyer said Wednesday.

The lawyer, Jacques Vergès,

said Carlos, who is expected to be tried in France for a 1982 bomb attack and perhaps other acts, would not betray the details of his contacts with extremist groups and governments — details badly wanted by Western intelligence.

Mr. Vergès, who met Carlos at La Santé prison in central Paris for the second time since he was seized in Sudan on Sunday and flown to France, said he would press for his client's release on the grounds that he had been kidnapped.

"He is out of action for the moment, but he is in good spirits and not at all resigned to abandoning the future," Mr. Vergès said outside the prison.

Carlos, whose real name is Illich Ramirez Sanchez, had been remanded in custody and placed under investigation for a 1982 car-bomb blast in Paris that killed one person. He had already been sentenced to life in prison in absentia by a French court for killing two French agents in 1975.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua has said Carlos was responsible for 83 killings worldwide and at least 15 in France.

Mr. Vergès said Carlos's line of defense at his trial, which is not expected to take place for months, would be to justify his struggle against Zionism and capitalism.

"He will proudly defend his political and military struggle at his trial without going into details," Mr. Vergès said.

It is obvious that Carlos is not a small-time criminal," he continued. "If he acts — and you can contest the ideal — but it is out of political idealism."

"He is no squealer," he added, quashing speculation that the international guerrilla would betray the governments and shadowy groups that had backed him for two decades.

As controversy grew over the way Carlos had been seized in Sudan, Mr. Vergès said his first step would be to declare the handover illegal despite France's claim that Carlos had been extradited.

"He was not extradited, he was kidnapped," Mr. Vergès said. "The extradition is null and this man must be released."

France and Sudan deny any deal was struck. The only agreed-upon facts were that Carlos was captured Sunday in Sudan and then flown to France.

Carlos's lawyers say that he was betrayed by Sudan's impoverished Muslim government in exchange for cash and possibly other benefits, and that he was drugged, bound and snatched from the country with little regard for the niceties of the law. That will be a central part of his defense.

Press reports have said that

France gave Sudan intelligence to help the government fight rebels in the south of the country and suggested that France may also want Sudan's help in dealing with Muslim fundamentalists in the Algerian crisis.

Many Western governments, including France and the United States, say Sudan fosters terrorism. A militant Muslim junta seized power there in 1989.

Any proof of a deal would be an acute embarrassment to Paris, and both the French and Sudanese governments have denied there was a trade-off. But they have given few details of Carlos's capture.

The other lawyer defending Carlos, Mourad Oussedik, said in a newspaper interview that he would file a suit for kidnapping against the French counterintelligence agency.

Mr. Vergès, who defended Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief in Lyon, and Carlos's guerrilla girlfriend, Magdalena Kopp, in the 1980s, admitted that "in the current lynching atmosphere" he had little chance of securing Carlos's freedom. (AP, Reuters)

## MARRY: Lonely Guys in China

Continued from Page 1

worker whose government-sponsored computer-dating service is swamped by eager men.

"The guys are very happy with this service because they can set their standards very high for a prospective husband — intelligence, education, money — and then have a good chance of finding a man who meets their standards," she said with a grin that suggested there was justice in all of this.

"The men always ask for beautiful girls, and I tell them that they must be realistic," she said. "The goals they set must not be too high because there are not enough women."

Apart from having their pick of husbands, Chinese women may find another silver lining in the numbers churned out by the demographers.

In newly capitalist China, people are being reminded that in the free market, scarcity equals value. And so it could be for Chinese women after centuries in which the supply of potential brides equaled demand,

and they could be — and were — treated as chattel.

"I do think that to some extent this shortage of women will play a positive role in improving the status of all women," said Guo Daofu, an economist in the State Statistical Bureau. "I think this will lead to changes in society. Men will have to become more open-minded."

"There is a saying in the countryside that a man who marries a woman who is three years older has found a bar of gold — that he can benefit from her maturity," Mr. Guo said. "Now, I think many more men will act."

"This discrepancy between the sexes is a matter of serious discussion among our government leaders," said Wang Wei, a professor of ethics at People's University in Beijing.

He pointed to abductions in which city women are seized and delivered to farmers desperate for brides.

"You could see more of that," he said.

## RWANDA: Fear Grips Tutsi as French Prepare to Go

Continued from Page 1

have died in Rwanda's massacres, which began April 6 and lasted three months. Thousands are believed to have been killed in Cyangugu, in the stadium, in the churches, and in their homes as part of an orchestrated campaign by Hutu extremists to exterminate Rwanda's Tutsi population.

Nyarushishi camp was first set up in April, when the International Committee of the Red Cross helped an initial group of 3,000 Tutsi from the stadium to resettle here. The Tutsi were protected by local policemen, under the command of a prefect, a local government official.

When France launched its Operation Turquoise rescue mission at the end of June, French troops took up the job of protecting the Tutsi, and thousands more were settled here, from the stadium and from other hiding places.

Even though the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front won the war last month and estab-

lished a new government in the capital, Kigali, many of the Tutsi here are too frightened to leave; this is the only area of the country still not under Patriotic Front control.

"The population wants the RPF to come here directly," said 29-year-old Dominique Dusengimana. "The RPF has won."

But for the moment, the plan is for the departing French troops to be replaced by a UN peacekeeping contingent, and for the zone to remain "demilitarized."

UN "blue helmets" from Ethiopia have been given the assignment to come here in the hills outside Cyangugu to protect the Tutsi from a resurgence of the killing. The hand-over is due this Sunday, with French troops scheduled to leave on Monday.

But so far, at least, few of the Tutsi here seem fully aware of the change. And those who have heard the news are not impressed.

"The French must be re-

placed by a force just as strong," Mr. Munyankindi said. "If it's an African force, maybe the militia will infiltrate from Zaire, because the border won't be well guarded. And they will kill us again."

"We are afraid because the militia is regrouping, and the ex-army in Zaire is reorganizing. They're regrouping to take power. We want a large force to protect us."

He added, speaking of the UN troops, "There's not a lot of confidence in them."

### Ex-Soldiers Threaten UN

Former soldiers of Rwanda's defeated Hutu army threatened UN relief staff with hand grenades at a refugee camp in eastern Zaire on Wednesday, demanding access to a food warehouse, Reuters reported.

The incident at Mugunga camp lasted for about an hour until the soldiers were persuaded to give up. Panos Mousmizis, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said,

## Pope Plans Bosnia Visit

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II plans to visit the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, on Sept. 8, the Vatican announced Wednesday.

An official statement said preparations for the visit, which the Pope has long said he wanted to make, were going ahead despite continued uncertainty about security in the Bosnian capital.

The Vatican also announced that the Polish-born Pope would visit the Croatian capital, Zagreb, on Sept. 10 and 11.

That trip, timed to coincide with the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the Archdiocese of Zagreb, is bound to be seen by predominantly Roman Catholic Croatia as sealing the papal seal on its independence.

## BIRTHS: Family Planning Backed

Continued from Page 1

to an end," it says. "Fundamental to this change in perception is women's growing command of the means to manage their own fertility."

According to the report, today's world population of 7.6 billion is growing by 94 million people each year, the highest increase in history, even though the rate of increase has slowed in many parts of the world.

Africa, the poorest continent, is growing by 2.9 percent a year, the fastest rate of any region. Asia still is the most populous region, with 60 percent of the total, but since 1950 Africa has beaten out Europe for second place and will have one-fifth of the world's population by 2015.

The United Nations projects that family-planning efforts could reduce the growth rate enough to make a difference of as much as 2.2 billion fewer people by 2050, equivalent to the earth's entire population in 1950.

How to do it? The report reflects an upheaval that took

## QUIT: Clinton Ally Leaves Treasury

Continued from Page 1

recall having given her that direction.

She was rebuffed for not immediately correcting Mr. Altman's testimony about White House contacts with Treasury officials, which later proved to be incomplete.

Republicans have accused Mr. Altman of giving confidential information about the Whitewater investigation to White House aides in February. He originally acknowledged a single contact on Whitewater, but later information showed there had been at least 40.

Testifying this month, Mr. Altman said he regretted that his original statement "may appear too narrow or perhaps incomplete."

Mr. Altman was one of the first administration officials to get involved in the Whitewater affair. As acting head of the Resolution Trust Corp., which was investigating a failed Arkansas savings and loan with ties to the Clintons, he faxed some newspaper articles on the

matter to Bernard M. Nussbaum, at that time the White House counsel.

Mr. Altman told Congress he did not recall sending the fax, and Mr. Nussbaum said he did not recall receiving it. Congressional investigators recovered it from White House files, and Republicans suggested that it indicated that the White House knew of the investigation earlier than it has claimed.

Mr. Altman removed himself from the Whitewater investigation only after being pressed by Mr. Nussbaum not to do so. Critics contended that the White House wanted to keep a political supporter in charge of the investigation.

Mr. Nussbaum, another old Clinton friend, resigned under pressure this spring.

Mr. Altman told lawmakers that he was not aware of most of the contacts between the White House and the Treasury Department and had forgotten about others. He apologized in writing to the president about the way he handled the matter.







# Herald Tribune

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## Black Market Plutonium

Like a leak in a dike, the trickle of smuggled plutonium turning up in Germany is ominous all out of proportion to the small amounts involved. The shipments have the aspect of salesmen's samples — just enough to show buyers that the smugglers have pipelines to the real stuff. There is an unpleasant implication that the recently seized material may have been intended to set up larger deliveries. The only conceivable purpose of black market plutonium is to make nuclear weapons.

The German authorities announced on Tuesday that they had confiscated two grams of weapons-grade plutonium from a suspect in Bremen — the fourth case of this kind in three months. The largest amount seized was the 300 grams of plutonium that arrived in a lead-lined suitcase on a plane from Moscow to Munich. Before that, police arrested six smugglers with a gram of highly enriched uranium. Before that, they found five grams of plutonium in a garage near the Swiss border.

One question is why all these discoveries have been in Germany. Perhaps it is because these new trade routes involve former East German secret police. But it is also possible that highly radioactive materials are moving in all directions and it is only the German authorities who are more effective than others in intercepting them.

You have to wonder whether similar shipments may be moving southward to Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Russia denies that it is the source of this radioactive contraband, but chemical analysis in Germany strongly suggests otherwise. The Russian military continues to assert that it has reliable control over its nuclear weapons, and fortunately there is no evidence to the contrary. But the rest of the former Soviet Union's nuclear complex is an altogether different matter — the gigantic system of plants and laboratories producing and enriching nuclear materials. Inflation has diminished salaries there to pittance. Morale is low in these plants, and discipline is sagging.

Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl says he will send an envoy to Moscow to discuss the situation. The United States has been offering financial help. But not much of that money has actually been spent because of the chaos in Russia, and now the congressional appropriations committees are unwisely cutting back the amounts available. There is an increasingly urgent case for a much more muscular (and expensive) international effort to ensure the security of Russia's plutonium and enriched uranium — if the Russians can be persuaded to accept it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Carlos Over the Hill

The great wave of terrorism that swept Europe in the 1970s was essentially secular, pro-Marxist or pro-Palestinian; the religious terrorism associated with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and others came later. Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, better known as Carlos the Jackal, was the movement's fearsome embodiment, a cold-eyed zealot blamed for the death of 83 people. But now that he has finally been apprehended in Sudan, the world's most wanted terrorist turns out to be smaller than life, figuratively the shadow of his old self. He appears to have been discarded by his former Arab patrons, and with the collapse of communism he seems to have had no place to run. In further insult to his reputation as arch-terrorist, authorities now dismiss as an exaggeration the widespread report that he played a major role in the 1972 slaughter of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

His capture is a real victory for the democratic societies that his movement sought to demolish. Americans, Europeans, Israelis and moderate Arabs became targets in a terror campaign waged by a clandestine network that hijacked planes, kidnapped hostages and bombed airports and rail terminals. That campaign was blunted by good police work and global cooperation, enabling governments to contend with greater confidence against more recent terrorist movements inspired by religious or ethnic fanaticism.

With Carlos in the dock, it may finally be possible to determine the truth about tales of his prowess. Carlos at large would

have forever remained a myth: the Venezuelan-born guerrilla who did indeed abduct 11 ministers attending an OPEC meeting in Vienna in 1975, the master of disguises who eluded capture as a wanted murderer in France and elsewhere, the clandestine conspirator who worked variously with Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang and Palestinian groups based in Damascus or Tripoli.

Carlos would have served his cause better as a bullet-riddled corpse found after a climactic shootout. Instead, as a revolutionary who saw himself as the agent of history, he was ironically undone by the forces of history; the demise of the Soviet empire and Saddam Hussein's defeat provided an opening for peace between Israelis and Palestinians, rendering Carlos irrelevant. Moreover, since it could no longer count on Soviet help, Syria sought to be removed from the U.S. list of terrorist states, as did Sudan, the country that turned Carlos over to French authorities.

In Damascus, after a decade of inactivity, Carlos surely became an expendable embarrassment. Sudan's radical Islamic regime may have wanted to earn points with Europe and America by sacrificing him. As long as Washington struck no deals, and France offered no ransom, there was nothing inherently wrong with an attempt by Syria and Sudan to improve their reputations as responsible states. Carlos's arrest is further evidence that the wind has changed in the Middle East, shifting against the likes of the Jackal.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Woodstock Revisited

By virtue of its enormous size — and its enormous buying power — the Woodstock Generation (also known as the Baby Boomers) altered the cultural fabric as none before it. Makers of cars, clothing and movies traffic in its nostalgia, hoping to hit the fat and sassy target group squarely in the wallet. Nowhere is the tilt more evident than in rock music, the generation's signature art form. Once, pop music tunes came and went in a matter of weeks or months. These days you can make several stops along the radio dial and hear "classic rock" tunes, many of them more than a quarter of a century old. The casual listener might conclude that rock is no more — or at least that time stopped back in 1969, during the summer of Woodstock 1.

Americans who grew up in the '60s had little in common musically with mom and dad. But today's twenty-somethings have grown up rocking to the same beat as their parents, and have thus been obsessed with the era that spawned the music and the concert event that defined it.

The photographs of mud-covered concertgoers at last weekend's Woodstock '94 in rural Saugerties, New York, were almost identical to those from the storm-drenched concert of 25 years ago. As if the mud weren't déjà vu enough, Joe Cocker reprised his twirling rendition of "With a Little Help From My Friends," and Crosby, Stills and Nash (minus Neil Young) exhumed "Woodstock" — a song about the original concert. There were other old Woodstock alumni: the Band, Roger McGuinn of the Byrds and — shades of old, old days — Hot Tuna.

Thankfully, guitarists and nostalgia didn't completely carry the day; the twenty-somethings had their say. The for-

ty-something viewer learned some new band names: Blind Melon, the Violent Femmes, Nine Inch Nails. In addition, the viewer learned the verb "to mosh," which means to dance in large groups, colliding with each other and passing one another around on raised hands.

The music is darker than at Woodstock 1, the dancing rougher, but so are the times. In the end, the 300,000 young people who slugged through Woodstock '94 got what they came for: the re-enactment of a ritual whose mythology they were raised on; the grueling endurance contest with nature, and the bragging rights that come along with having survived it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Losing Hong Kong's Voices

One reason the British managed to rule Hong Kong as successfully as they have is that at least they sought to cultivate public opinion rather than strangle it; within such a system honest and autonomous voices have given invaluable airing to public grievances.

Beijing, alas, has taken the opposite tack, judging from its Long March through Hong Kong institution that looks like it might make even the slightest show of independence, from the Legislative Council to the General Chamber of Commerce. With every passing year, the Hong Kong that China stands to inherit has fewer such voices raised on behalf of its freedoms.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

# Wake Up Right Away to a Monumental Nuclear Threat

By John W. Kiser 3d and John Hines

WASHINGTON — News item: Tiny Estonia is now the fourth largest exporter of copper in the world. Estonia has no copper mines. Nor does its trade balance show copper as a significant import.

What do copper statistics have to do with loose nuclear warheads? A lot, if you consider recent seizures of weapons-grade material in Germany.

While attention has been riveted on two-to-five small, "probable" nukes in North Korea, the United States and the rest of the world have fallen into a deep snooze on the formidable threat posed by more than 30,000 known warheads lying about in Russia and Ukraine. Not to mention as much as 1,500 tons of weapons-grade nuclear material.

Only two years ago there was much hand-wringing about the security threat posed by thousands of Russian warheads whose security and control were a matter of international concern. Scientists and bomb builders had to be quickly employed in peaceful pursuits. This resulted in a rush to fund the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow in order to employ the Russian weapons-of-mass-destruction crowd. Two years later, virtually no money has been spent.

Granted, the Russian Parliament had some reservations. But the U.S. concern was there. Where is it today? Was the problem solved? Did it go away? Or does it just seem too hopeless and too hard to engage seriously?

One senses, in fact, a state of denial, or perhaps wishful thinking. U.S. security specialists must tiptoe gently around the topic. The status and security of all those Russian warheads, nuclear materials and bomb designers have been a very unwelcome question in Washington for several months. Why? Because the problem is very big, very complicated and growing. And possibly expensive to solve.

The Estonian copper statistics help to explain why. The borders of all the Baltic countries are as porous as sieves. Not only copper but steel, nickel, aluminum, chromium — you name it — have been streaming through a network of uncontrolled side roads, often glorified cow paths, away from border checkpoints.

These unofficial crossings are "overlooked" by authorities; it is good business for all the Baltic countries with major ports. The incoming contraband traffic results in huge port fees when

loaded "officially" onto ships.

The Russian underworld octopus is emerging as an all-purpose threat to worry about. One that includes nuclear proliferation. Because of the increasingly virulent criminal element's broad embrace, Russian mafiosi are able to bury nuclear materials brokering in a mélange of drug trafficking, gangster networking and general political corruption activities.

But if copper is being driven through Estonian borders at a rate that has catapulted that little nation to the No. 4 exporter of the metal in the world, what is to stop warheads and nuclear materials from making the same passage? Little, other than the possibility that the "entrepreneurs" still think they have better ways to make money. Others might even have patriotic scruples.

But is it happening now? Most probably yes — in Estonia or somewhere else. Will it happen? Most definitely yes.

The reason is simple. The market principle of supply and demand creates irresistible pressures. Owning nuclear weapons makes people feel important, commands "respect" and authority, and makes small countries major international players. One

cannot pretend to profound insight in observing that a Russian nuclear security specialist earning perhaps \$50 a month could be bought for, say, \$10,000 — which is popcorn money for the players in this game.

All that is needed is opportunity, which can also be bought in an increasingly corrupt system. With border controls gone, national pride trashed and an everybody-for-himself atmosphere, the "witches' brew" of proliferation is in place — not someday, but now.

One response should be to focus on the real problem. The problem is not four to five warheads in North Korea. Intentional or not, focusing on the North Korea is a dangerous diversion of attention from the 8,000-pound nuclear gorilla next door whose nukes are as loose as aging teeth and can be pulled as easily.

A year ago, 80 Russian nuclear scientists and ballistics experts were apprehended by Russian authorities at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport. They were on their way to North Korea. The scientists were prevented from leaving, but not punished. How many have not been apprehended?

In late December, almost 800 pounds of reportedly weapons-grade contraband (probably Russian) uranium was confiscated in

the Black Sea port of Odessa, Ukraine, by security police. Twenty pounds can make a bomb. This shipment was intercepted. How many are getting through? The "leaking" seems to be under way and there is no reason to believe the leaks will not build into a flow.

As a government concerned with health care, the current U.S. administration should appreciate that prevention is far cheaper and safer than heroic therapy.

The consequences of today's neglect of serious preventive measures may not emerge to terrorize citizens for five or six years. When it does, the cost of prevention now will seem trivial compared with that of dealing with a nuclear-infested world later.

In what may become a disturbingly familiar scene, the eyes of the world will be fixed in fear on the blackmailing antics of some derailed little tyrant with a big bomb.

His every snarl and obscene false promise will be covered by intense journalists who speculate about doomsday scenarios and the feasibility and risks of the few military options remaining to America. The U.S. military will take heroic risks and Washington will spare no expense to stop the nuclear devil of the moment.

How does one deal with the ugly prospect of 30,000 warheads and 1,500 tons of uranium up for sale, and thousands of out-of-work nuclear weapons specialists driven to peddle their skills in the back alleys of the global marketplace?

There is no easy answer, but recognizing the problem and the urgency of developing an effective joint approach is a start.

Engaging in creative ways the Russian and Ukrainian governments, as well, perhaps, as selected "entrepreneurs," is essential. For only a quiet and committed dialogue on a common problem, a dialogue that respects sovereignty and pride of countries concerned, will offer any promise of success.

Mr. Kiser is chairman of the William and Mary Grey Foundation and has been a supporter of the Arms Control Association, formerly headed by the late Gerard Smith, in whose memory this article was written. He is president of Kiser Research, a firm which transfers advanced Russian commercial technology to the West. Mr. Hines is director of the Phoenix Institute, which studies issues related to the stability and development of Eurasia. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Mexico's Ruling Party Would Do Better to Lose

By Stanley A. Weiss

LONDON — I was living in Mexico when I first heard this story. The Mexican cabinet was meeting to decide what to do about the country's failing economy, and the finance minister came up with a bright idea: "Let's declare war on the United States. Look at Japan and Germany. They declared war and killed lots of gringos. And when they lost, the United States rebuilt their countries."

"Yes," said the Mexican president, "but what if we won?"

That is now the question for Mexico's ruling party. Despite its impressive steps to ensure a fair election on Sunday, most Mexicans believe that by hook or crook the Institutional Revolutionary Party will extend its 65-year hold on the presidency. But a PRI victory would be a recipe for violence and instability.

For the Americans, the stakes are enormous. The U.S. Congress would almost certainly revoke the North American Free Trade Agreement. Trade with Mexico is already large and destined to become larger once NAFTA is fully implemented. U.S. exports to Mexico increased to \$11.8 billion during the first quarter of this year.

By year's end, NAFTA will have pushed Mexico past Japan as the No. 2 trading

partner of the United States after Canada.

Mexico is also a leading exporter of humans, and the United States its leading client. Governor Pete Wilson of California has declared the state to be "under siege" by illegal aliens; the cost to taxpayers is said to be \$3 billion a year in California alone.

Despite a general amnesty in 1986, Texas now has more than 550,000 illegals; chain link fences already exist at most crossings between border cities, with a proposal for a new metal wall in El Paso.

The 6,000 people who have joined the peasant rebels in Chiapas for Mexico's version of Woodstock are predicting civil war if the election is stolen. That may be hyperbole, but it is worth noting that during the Mexican revolution and civil war between 1910 and 1922 more than 10 percent of the population of 13 million fled to the United States. Now, with a population of 85 million, imagine the level of militarization necessary to control a similar flood of refugees streaming across the Rio Grande.

And then there is the drug traffic. As much as \$60 billion in drug money is laundered along the border each year. More than

70 percent of the marijuana and cocaine imported into the United States comes through Mexico. Political turmoil there would increase illegal drug activity and exact an enormous economic and social toll on every community in the United States.

For once, there are viable alternatives to the PRI's handpicked choice for president, Ernesto Zedillo. The candidate of the center-right National Action Party (PAN), Diego Fernandez, is a state senator and highly regarded lawyer. Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, candidate of the leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), is also very much in what has become a three-way race.

To ensure peace and prosperity, the PRI should pull off one more dubious election — to make sure it loses. Only then will Mexicans believe the voting results. The United States and Mexico, along with Canada, could then return to the business of promoting joint economic growth and creating the world's largest unified market.

The writer, who lived and worked in Mexico for more than 20 years, is chairman of American Premier Inc. and chairman of Business Executives for National Security, a U.S. organization of business leaders. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

# Interest Rates: It Looks Like the Lull Before a Mighty Storm

By Kenneth S. Courtis

TOKYO — By raising interest rates by half a percentage point, the Federal Reserve seems to have lulled financial and political centers in both Japan and the United States into believing that no further increases will be needed at least until late this year. By autumn, however, a very different situation will emerge to trouble stock and bond markets, foreign exchanges and trans-Pacific relations. By then it will be clear that today's mid-summer quiet was but the calm before a mighty storm.

In Tokyo, an unquestioning consensus is based on the view that Japan's trade surplus has peaked and is on its way down, while the economy is on its way up. Although Japanese interest rates bottomed toward the end of 1993, the sharp climb that has occurred in the interval is widely seen as benign.

An unnatural and uneasy alliance between the Socialist left and the Liberal Democratic right appears to have put Japan on course for a period of political stability. It does not seem to matter that the government has little vision or cohesion.

Across the Pacific, Washington and Wall Street alike chatter about the new fundamentals. The U.S. economy is strong and growing, deficits are declining, investment is up and America is getting back to work. In this view, neither the dollar's weakness nor inflation's recent strength are justifiable, and so they will not last.

Rather than being cause for concern, the shrinking base of political support for President Bill Clinton is seen as leading not to bitter gridlock but to a more bal-

anced and so, paradoxically, a stronger administration.

However, economies are growing again in Europe and Japan. There is robust growth throughout East Asia and continuing expansion in North America. The long-term savings rates of all industrialized nations, except Japan, are declining, while debt levels are rising everywhere. As a result, interest rates are set to climb — and much higher than is yet widely realized.

The process has already started. The Reserve Bank of Australia raised interest rates by three-quarters of a point on Wednesday, for the first time in five years. That followed the move by the Federal Reserve and recent increases by several European countries. Nations with the high-

est levels of foreign debt have experienced the sharpest rise in interest rates this year. This has occurred even in conditions of continuing deflation, as the painful experience of Canadian markets in the past six months shows.

As economic momentum builds in Europe and Japan, pressure on interest rates will intensify, especially for high-deficit economies. Such countries will then face the choice of allowing their currencies to fall or interest rates to rise further. Neither markets nor governments appear prepared for these developments.

With interest rates rising around the world, global markets are set to become more dependent than before on funds from Japan, the major source of surplus capital for the international economy. Particularly important will be the smooth recycling of Japan's external surpluses. Policy decisions made in Tokyo likely will take on an international importance for which Japan's government and politicians are largely unprepared.

The outlook on the trade front is equally problematic. More than a year of negotiations between Japan and the United States to increase American access to the Japanese market and reduce its trade deficit have produced little in the way of concrete results. The clock is ticking on a deadline at the end of September for the imposition of U.S. sanctions against Japan's public-sector procurement practices.

With the two sides locked into opposite positions, and governments in Tokyo and Washington

seemingly too weak to change course quickly enough, it is increasingly likely that the end of September will see a major commercial clash across the Pacific.

Markets would interpret such a confrontation to mean that the United States was left with no option but to exact from the currency market what it was unable to get at the negotiating table, by forcing the yen higher to make Japanese exports more expensive and American imports into Japan cheaper.

This would quickly hit global financial markets, sending interest rates, currency and equity markets into wild gyrations. With international markets already on the defensive, these new tremors would cause serious damage.

Policymakers in Japan and the West should recognize the potential gravity of the situation and act accordingly. They should show determined leadership to steer the international economy away from the jagged shoals to which it is now so dangerously close.

Tokyo and Washington have a joint responsibility and the means to steer a different course by coming to an early and substantial agreement on trade, policy coordination, currency and the structural reform that each of their economies urgently need. The question that is about to haunt markets is whether they have the will and vision to do so.

The writer is strategist and senior economist for the Deutsche Bank group in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Tell All the News About HIV Disease

By Tom Stoddard

NEW YORK — Quietly but persistently, AIDS has evolved into something quite different from the horrifying, untreatable illness of the early 1980s. It is still a killer, but medical science has made major life-sustaining gains against AIDS-related infections.

Unfortunately, the U.S. government has largely ignored these successes. So have the media. Almost every report from last week's international AIDS conference in Yokohama communicated despair rather than possibility. They should start emphasizing the triumphs of science, because the well-being of thousands of people with HIV is at stake.

A good start would be to stop using the term "AIDS."

In 1981, before the syndrome AIDS even had a name, patients contracted mysterious, exotic conditions like Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and Mycobacterium avium complex. They weakened until they died. Now both these conditions, and many others that afflict those with AIDS, are not only treatable but preventable.

There is, of course, still no cure for AIDS. But in many cases the related infections that actually kill people can be stopped through antibiotics.

I know. I developed HIV-related pneumonia 22 months ago and I have recovered completely — well enough to jog two miles without stopping. A decade ago I probably would not have survived for more than a few weeks.

informational campaign directed at those who are already infected. Some reporters — over a few years ago — cover AIDS, but they rarely report the news that matters.

Two stories have dominated coverage in recent months: the lack of progress in the search for a vaccine, and allegations that a dentist in Florida transmitted HIV to some patients. Good news simply isn't reported.

The very term "AIDS" is part of the problem. It connotes imminent death and despair. People with AIDS are simply written off. The term is not even medically very useful. It cannot be applied to many of the people infected with HIV.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, AIDS is diagnosed only if an HIV-positive patient has one of a few specific infections or cancers or a low number of so-called helper cells in his or her blood. But people who do not meet that definition die of HIV-related ailments, and people who fit the definition — including me — can and do survive.

"AIDS" has outlived its usefulness. To mark the evolution of the illness into a condition that is susceptible to treatment, the condition should be relabeled "HIV disease." Such a signal of possibility could save lives.

The writer, a lawyer, is on the board of directors of the American Foundation for AIDS research. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Berlin Anarchists

BERLIN — Important discoveries have been made by the police in connection with the arrest of the Anarchists who, it will be remembered, fired at those attempting to arrest them. The lodgings of the men were searched and bombs were discovered. A still more noteworthy discovery was made at the residence of a mechanic in Langenstrasse. Here documents were seized evidencing that the Berlin Anarchists were carrying on correspondence with Anarchists living in France and disclosing the links in a conspiracy of a dangerous character.

### 1919: Great War Poets

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Quite recently a literary magazine asked with some ingenuously: Will the war produce a great poet? The question

itself seems to betray a little unfamiliarity with contemporaneous poetry; and also a misconception of the effect of a world-tragedy on the poetic faculty. Certainly, it would be impossible for the sensitive nature of a poet not to be stirred by a vast upheaval such as "the great war."

### 1944: At German Border

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Russian troops, for the first time in thirty years, brought war forcefully to the German homeland yesterday [Aug. 17] in a surge that put the Red Army onto the East Prussian frontier along the Szeszuppe River in western Lithuania. This historic honor fell to the 3d White Russian Army troops commanded by General Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky, thirty-seven-year-old Jewish tank expert and the youngest full general in the Red Army.

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## OPINION

## Clinton Climbs Into a Shaky System

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Historians of the Clinton presidency will, I think, focus on the great irony that appeared during this summer of his second year in the White House. Bill Clinton has increasingly tied his fate to that of the Democratic Congress—at the very moment when its leadership seems to be losing its grip.

The signal of the change came with the selection of Leon Panetta, former chairman of the House Budget Committee, as the new White House chief of staff.

Last week Mr. Clinton and Mr. Panetta chose Tony Coelho, formerly the House whip and chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, as "special adviser" to the Democrat-

that in this hour of dangerous political weakness, with his polls down and his major legislative initiatives in jeopardy, outsider Clinton decided to try to make himself an insider.

The changeover could not be more dramatic. Mr. Panetta's predecessor was Mr. Clinton's boyhood pal Thomas McClary, a man devoid of Washington experience. The resigning chairman of the Democratic National Committee is young David Wilhelm, an agreeable Chicago campaign consultant more accustomed to courting candidates than to selling strategy to senators. And the first White House counsel was the politically naive Bernard Nussbaum, a New York lawyer whose main credential was his friendship with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Almost everyone inside the Beltway would agree that in Mr. Panetta, Mr. Coelho and Judge Mikva, the president has acquired meaningfully greater experience, judgment and political acumen. But it comes at a price.

With these three appointments, the president has acquired meaningfully greater experience, judgment and political acumen. But it comes at a price.

ic National Committee—de facto, the head of the party for the midterm campaign. Finally, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Panetta chose Judge Abner Mikva, a former Illinois congressman and member of the Ways and Means Committee, as the new White House counsel.

The common thread among these three appointments is that they could well have been made by House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt had he, instead of Mr. Clinton, been elected president in 1992. In fact, it was Mr. Gephardt who recommended to President-elect Clinton that he pull Mr. Panetta, a man Mr. Clinton barely knew, out of the House and make him director of the Office of Management and Budget at the start of Mr. Clinton's term.

Mr. Gephardt was among those urging that Mr. Coelho be sent to the embattled Democratic National Committee. And he cheered the selection of his old Ways and Means buddy, Mr. Mikva—a habitué of the House gym during all the 15 years he has served on the Court of Appeals—for the counsel's job.

With the former Gephardt aides George Stephanopoulos and David Dreyer already in sensitive White House policy and communications posts, you could call this the "Gephardtization" of the Clinton presidency. Equally, historians could say

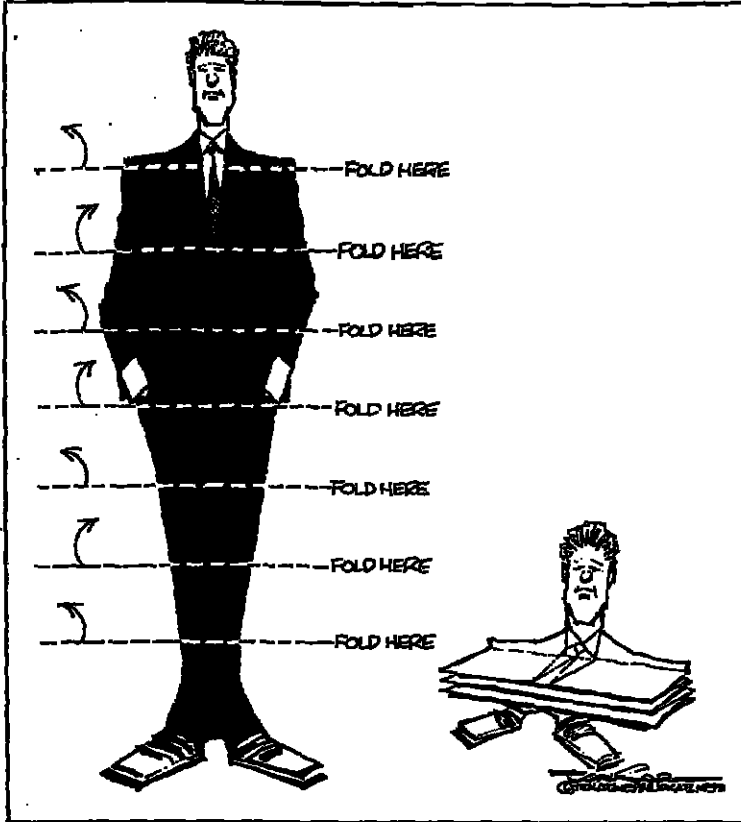
can't pass the rule on the crime bill, maybe we ought to let the Republicans run this place."

No one in Washington, not even this president, works harder at his job than Mr. Gephardt. But he is a prisoner of the very system he is trying to direct.

Last year, at the behest of organized labor, the main source of campaign funds for House Democrats, Mr. Gephardt joined the House Democratic whip, David Bonior, in opposing Mr. Clinton on another priority, the North American Free Trade Agreement. Having broken ranks themselves, they could hardly threaten to punish Democrats who went with the National Rifle Association, rather than the president, on the crime bill.

It is only one example of a larger problem. Mr. Clinton came to town full of ideas for changing Washington and the country, but the House Democrats, to whom he has increasingly tied himself, have been in power for 40 years. They not only like the status quo, they are the status quo.

The Washington Post



## A Revolutionary Message: Sexual Abstinence for Now

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON—Some 150 young sexual revolutionaries visited the White House the other day to be encouraged by President Bill Clinton to keep pursuing their goal of liberation.

If that sounds as though debauchery were the agenda, it is only because such notions as sexual liberation have come to be equated with reckless hedonism. A current and growing revolution differs from the conventional one: Its goal is abstinence, for teenagers to be liberated from peer and commercial pressures that push or cajole the young into premarital sex.

Kids have been lied to, sometimes by each other and often by celebrities and advertisers. If you're physically ready for coupling, then you're emotionally, intellectually and financially ready. The other alluring falsity is that you can have no-consequence sex.

The group at the White House included teenage members of the Southern Baptist Convention. One of its houses of worship is Tulip Grove Baptist Church in Nashville, Tennessee. Sixteen months ago, 59 teenagers at the church were inspired by their minister to sign pledge cards stating: "Believing that true love waits, I make a commitment to God, myself, my family, those I date, my future mate and my future children to be sexually pure until the day I enter marriage."

Some 211,000 of these signed cards, gathered from around the nation, were staked to the ground on the Washington Mall in late July when 20,000 teenagers assembled for the National Youth for Christ Evangelical Conference. This is a movement that deserves full political and moral support, which the president offered at the White House.

Until lately, the issue of teenage sexuality has been dominated by those calling for safe sex and contraceptive sex. Advocates of no sex—which is really a call for responsible behavior—are dismissed as being out of touch and hopelessly idealistic. Anyone going further and daring to suggest to junior high and high school kids that mating at that age is wrong and immoral risks being tarred as a prude or a preacher, just about the worst epithets available short of the meanest of all. "You're old-fashioned."

The message from the kids in the True Love Waits campaign is that they have rejected the new fashion. They define sexual abstinence as self-respect, not self-denial. It takes social courage, even a touch of rebelliousness, to move in the opposite direction of a society in which, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, three of four high school students said they had had sex by the time of graduation and 40 percent by ninth grade.

For many adolescents, if the security of a loving family is absent, or a bonding with a teacher, coach or spiritual mentor has not occurred, then too often the only available affirmation of love is from someone else in the same lonely fix, with sex creating the illusion that the ties are deep and lasting.

For others, parents are often flops at moral training. Teachers shy away from stressing abstinence for fear they will be accused of promoting a religious belief. So kids flounder, lost in the feeling of aloneness that is often the severest emotional pain in adolescence.

In the current issue of *Celebrate Life* magazine, Kathleen Carver of the Washington-based National Federation for Catholic Youth Ministry states that most teenagers desire to be moral about sex: "But they are in a position where they have to make the decision alone... All teens are making decisions, and they are bombarded with so many inconsistent messages that they don't know where the truth lies. Therefore, they are on their own."

No more. In the policy debates on teenage pregnancy, which range from harangues from the right to deny welfare to low-income unwed mothers to ideologues on the left out to saturate high schools with condom dispensers, the voices of kids are now being heard. The young are likely to listen to the young.

What parent would not be proud of a son or daughter who had the moral maturity both to resist the sex-drenched culture and to affirm his or her self-worth, especially if the parent has nurtured the youngster along the hazardous way?

Washington Post Writers Group

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## How to Help Africa

Regarding "Africa Needs to Get Europe Involved Again in a Different Spirit" (Opinion, Aug. 15) by William Pfaff:

If European colonization is the miracle solution to anarchy, then perhaps Europe should start by experimenting within its own borders, say in Albania, Bosnia or some former Soviet republics, whose crises are no less lamentable than those of Africa.

True, the problems afflicting many African countries today are real and harsh. But the region is no more threatened in its existence than it was at the peak of the slave trade. The core lessons of Africa's history suggest the ultimate failure of foreign attempts to rob or shape its destiny.

African countries are members of the United Nations, which provides the most suitable legal framework for concerted action by the international community to resolve the crises assailing Africa.

The United Nations should be massively involved in Africa, not as in current, rear-guard emergency operations but in preventive mode, with emphasis on fundamental freedoms and human rights, genuinely democratic institutions and processes of governance, federal constitutions devolving significant responsibilities and resources to the district level, and speedy political and economic integration of the region.

For us Africans, these are the inescapable imperatives that will deliver lasting civil peace, inter-ethnic harmony and socioeconomic modernization. That this is as possible in Africa as anywhere else is being demonstrated in varying degrees by Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

However, our struggle against dictatorship and anarchy in Africa is likely to be very long, bloody and costly without Haiti-type courageous actions by the United Nations to guarantee genuine democratic systems and peace in its recalcitrant African member states.

MWAN NGOE

Geneva

**Diamonds From Angola**

Regarding the report "Angola Tragedy: An Abyss of Mistrust and Killings" (July 29):

The article states that UNITA representatives smuggle diamonds to Zaire "and sell them through middlemen to De Beers." The implication is that De Beers has some arrangement with middlemen for receiving diamonds from UNITA.

It is incorrect. De Beers does have licensed buying offices in Antwerp, Kinshasa and elsewhere where diamonds are bought on the outside market in competition with many other licensed dealers. Some of the diamonds purchased by De Beers

doubtless come from Angola. De Beers does not, however, knowingly buy diamonds from UNITA.

ANDREW LAMONT

De Beers/Centenary AG, London

## 'Gentle Good Humor'

The back-page article about Peter Mayle ("The Hangover From a Year in Provence," Aug. 10) misses the mark. Wouldn't it have been better to focus on his evocative prose and his obvious love for a country and a region than to dwell on what a small handful of people think of him?

I dare say, after hearing Mr. Mayle discuss his experiences for more than an hour one evening here in Boston, that he would love to be the anonymous person he once was and to still live where he and his wife did, just down the hillside from Ménerbes. He didn't leave because some of the people there didn't like him. He left because he could get no peace from the rude, insensitive tourists who loved his book.

If the residents of the area harbor ill-feelings toward him, it says infinitely more about them than about Mr. Mayle, whose gentle good humor, I think, never sought to injure, but only to tell a wonderful and entertaining tale.

DOUGLAS KEITH, Boston

## BOOKS

## SHADOWS OF HOPE: A Freethinker's Guide to Politics in the Time of Clinton

By Sam Smith. 268 pages. \$22.50. Indiana University Press.

Reviewed by Colman McCarthy

ON the jacket copy, Sam Smith is called "an alternative journalist." Not true. His work is not different from what quality journalism ought to be: truth-seeking, independent, fair-minded and debunking. Alternative journalists are those who have abandoned those standards, belaboring the obvious, hedging any risky bet, courting the powerful and putting it all into spiritless prose. That's the alternative press from which Sam Smith flees and is labeled a fugitive only because anyone who breaks from the pack is seen as running the wrong way.

In "Shadows of Hope," Smith penetrates the darkness with the language and probing skills of such earlier independents as George Seldes, I.F. Stone and Tristram Coffin.

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Marisa Paredes, Spanish stage and screen actress, is reading "Nadie es Perfecto: Billy Wilder" ("A Close-Up") by Helmut Karasek.

"My daughter gave me the book for my birthday. It's the very entertaining story of Billy Wilder and it tells about all of his ups and downs since arriving in Hollywood."

(Al Goodman, IHT)



Like them, Smith publishes his own newsletter—the Progressive Review, a monthly that bristles with wit, insight and dabs of clearheaded fuming.

Those qualities are here too—even overflowing in places. Smith, a Washingtonian who reported his first story during the Eisenhower administration, has seen enough of what he calls the "capital culture" to know that positive change, if it arrives at all, will come from the bottom, not the top. "The conflict," he writes, "can no longer be the phony battle between liberals and conservatives that leaves us the choice of control by huge corporations, huge government, or a conspiracy between the two. The question is whether we can restore the indi-

vidual and community to the center of American political life."

Smith the question-raiser has an idea or two, or 200, on how to begin the work of restoration. It's in local power, "decentralized action" that devolves to where citizens live and feel the brunt of federal remoteness or control. As proof that from-below change has greater impact than from-above change, Smith cites several examples of local action and pressure: "While the tobacco lobby ties up Washington, 750 cities and communities have passed indoor smoking laws." On the Brady law, "by the time the federal government got around to acting on it, half the states had passed similar measures."

Amid the explorations of localized progress, Smith assumes the lesser but more entertaining role of wry observer. He's cranky in the manner of Charles Peters of the Washington Monthly or Jack Shafer of City Paper: grouchy with wit. He discusses "the politics of toys," otherwise known as programs of federal waste: "Ronald Reagan's political toy was Star Wars, a theory that wasted tens of billions of dol-

lars without producing anything that worked."

Smith covers plenty of ground, which means he trips occasionally. His criticism of the Clinton administration's community service program is uninformed. He says, for example, "There is a strong argument to be made that there are better ways of encouraging community service than by spending more than \$30 an hour for it, as the Clinton program will do in its early stages."

He doesn't provide a source for the figure. I checked with Eli Segal, director of the Corporation for National and Community Service, and he says Smith's numbers are wildly inflated. College students involved in the Clinton service program are to receive minimum-wage stipends, plus education awards that add no more than \$3 an hour. Program costs will vary widely but the total is far short of \$30 an hour.

Two pages after Smith's gripe about that exaggerated figure, he claims that community service programs have much appeal to politicians and policy hustlers because they are "inexpensive." So which is it: high cost or low cost?

Smith's strengths are in laying out the specifics of what he calls "bringing politics home." How? "We must change not only our political policies but the very way we regard politics. Until we bring politics home—devolving its power, abdicating its phony expertise and undermining its arrogance—we will remain trapped in a temple to a false god."

Colman McCarthy is a columnist for The Washington Post Writers Group.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal South found himself in four spades as shown after his partner had shown a strong raise with a Drury two-club response.

West led the club jack. South won with the ace and led a heart. West played low and dummy's jack won. The heart queen was played and a diamond discarded, a loser-on-lost.

West led the club jack. South won with the ace and led a heart. West played low and dummy's jack won. The heart queen was played and a diamond discarded, a loser-on-lost.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North: 1♠, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

South led the spade six, and played low from his hand. This deep finesse against the eight brought home the game.

South's spade four was the crucial card. If East had held 8-4 instead of 8-3, he could have covered the six with the eight. Then the upcard with the four would have succeeded.

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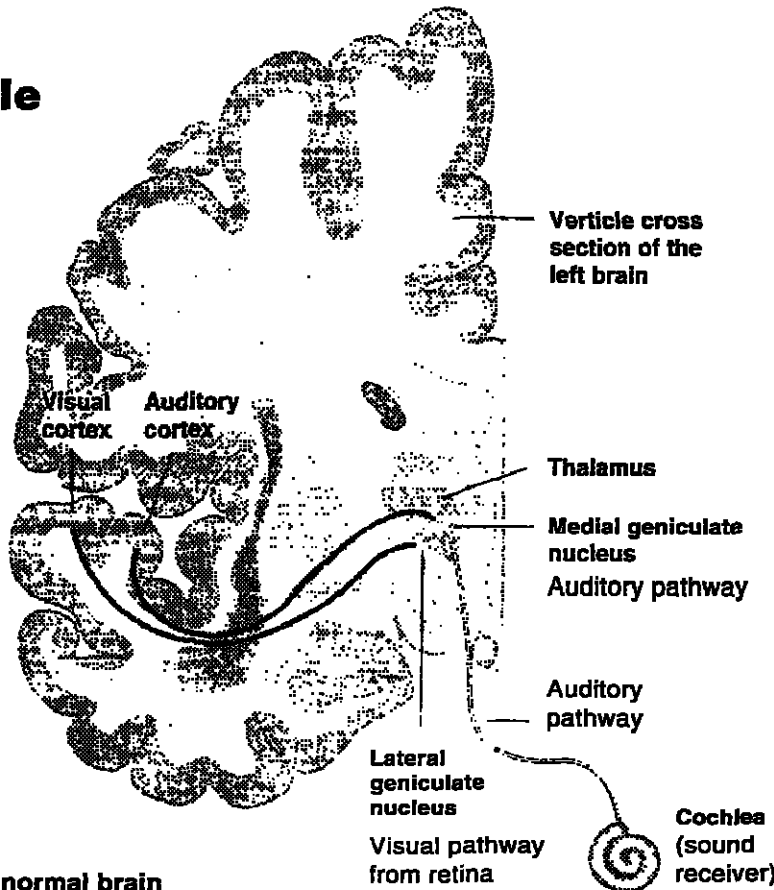


## HEALTH/SCIENCE

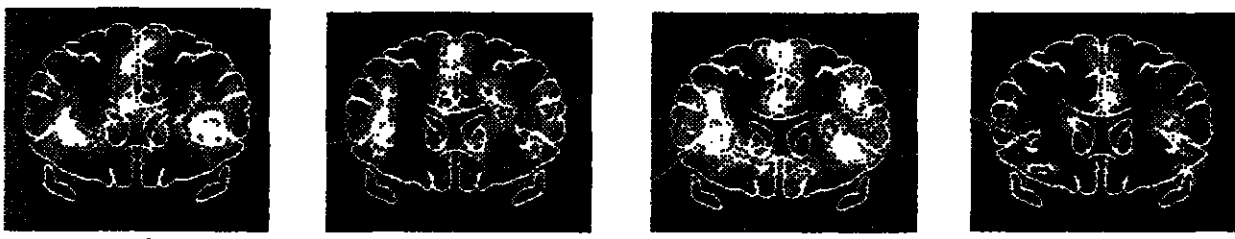
Timing Flaws  
And Reading Trouble

New research on reading difficulties points to a deficiency of cells in a region of the left brain that handles fast processing of sounds; the region, the medial geniculate nucleus of the thalamus, processes impulses on the way to the auditory cortex, which interprets speech. Scientists had already identified a similar problem with visual processing in cells in the lateral geniculate nucleus.

The auditory problem affects areas that are active when the brain absorbs fast-changing sound impulses like tone triplets, syllables and words, as shown by bright areas in PET scans of normal brains, below. The region is inactive when processing the long, unchanging signals of vowels, right.



Stimulation of processing area in a normal brain



Sources: Dr. Paula Tallal/Rutgers; Dr. Albert Galaburda/Harvard

Newman Hub/The New York Times

## Dyslexia: A Flaw in Brain Circuit?

By Sandra Blakeslee  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Researchers say they have pinpointed a fundamental brain flaw that may be a major factor in the development of some forms of dyslexia, a learning disability that affects millions of schoolchildren and adults.

The finding, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, suggests that dyslexia is at root not a visual or ordinary hearing problem, as many have thought, but a flaw in a specific brain circuit that handles rapidly flowing auditory information.

The study found that the left brain hemisphere of dyslexic children usually contains few cells of the kind that specialize in comprehending rapid sounds and that this comprehension problem is a major factor in their later difficulty in learning to read. The researchers say the effects of dyslexia begin in infancy, when school children are unable to hear many components of ordinary language.

Methods of treating dyslexia, or difficulty in reading, have generally had uneven success. "This is a medical problem with a neurological basis," said Dr. Paula Tallal, a leader in the new research. "It's not the fault of the child, the parents or the schools." Dr. Tallal is co-director of the Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience at Rutgers University's Newark campus in New Jersey.

Dr. Tallal and her colleagues have just completed a pilot study of ways to help children with this form of dyslexia compensate for the brain defect. While results have not yet been analyzed, Dr. Tallal said, "we are very encouraged by what we saw." In March, the Charles A. Dana Foundation in New York awarded a three-year grant of \$2.3 million to Dr. Tallal and four other scientists who are spearheading the revised view of dyslexia.

The new research is "really exciting," said Will Baker, executive director of the National Dyslexia Research Foundation in Boca Grande, Florida.

Dr. Tallal, who heads the group effort, began working on dyslexia in the early 1970s. Back then, educators put nearly all their emphasis on the analysis of reading, she said. Speech pathologists and vision specialists paid close attention to the eyes and ears, devising exercises to help children recognize sounds and written words.

"I wanted to ask what is going on in the brain that would lead to problems in language and reading," Dr. Tallal said. "This put me on the fringe."

Dr. Tallal's early research described how language-impaired children sometimes had trouble integrating sensory events. "I really had an 'Aha!' phenomenon," she said in a recent interview. "I thought maybe it's that they have difficulty in processing fast speech sounds."

"I looked at the acoustics of speech," she said. "What are the critical cues that differentiate one speech sound from another? The speech stream is very complicated. When you put sounds together, everything starts moving fast. You need to analyze individual sounds, put them in the right order and keep up with the meaning."

**S**OME speech sounds, such as pure vowels like "aaaahh," occur in a steady flow that continues for more than 100 milliseconds (a tenth of a second), Dr. Tallal said. But other sounds are characterized by rapid changes. The so-called stop-consonant syllables — ba, da, ga, pa, ta and ka — have a transitional period in which the initial consonant frequency changes very rapidly to the frequency of the vowel.

The initial "b" vibration in the sound "ba" lasts for only 40 milliseconds before switching to the "ah." The brain has to distinguish these fast transitions to discriminate stop-consonant syllables. Dr. Tallal said. But other sounds, such as "ma," do not depend on a fast transition, she said. The "m" typically lasts a hundred or more milliseconds before the "ah."

Dr. Tallal said listening experiments done in the 1970s had also led her to think about auditory timing in the brain. In such experiments, a different word is introduced

simultaneously into each ear of a human subject. Most people tend to pick up the word that is introduced into the right ear, she said, presumably because it goes to the left side of the brain, which is specialized for language.

But in further tests, Dr. Tallal found that only words with stop consonants and the fast-timing requirement yield this so-called right ear advantage. If sounds like "ba" are artificially stretched out — turning the 40-millisecond transition into a 100-millisecond transition — the right ear advantage is less pronounced.

In other experiments, Dr. Tallal presented brain-damaged adults with nonverbal tones arriving 10 milliseconds apart. Those with right-brain damage could hear both tones just fine, she said, but those with left-brain damage could not.

That led to a second idea, Dr. Tallal said. "Maybe the reason we have left specialization for language," she theorized, "is not for speech alone, but for rapid temporal processing." These ideas remained unprovable, she said, until scientists could probe the brain with new imaging and anatomical techniques.

The big task before researchers is to find the cause of the brain malfunction. Is it a problem with just the cell types in the medial geniculate or a broader malfunction involving larger brain circuits?

All of this research suggests new ways to treat dyslexia. While some of the techniques used today help dyslexics somewhat, many children remain frustrated — and continue to have reading problems throughout their lives.

Dr. Michael Merzenich, a neuroscientist at the University of California in San Francisco and an expert on how the brain gets reorganized after new experiences, is working with Dr. Tallal in devising new techniques for dyslexic children.

Among other strategies, they have developed computers that draw out the stop consonants, giving dyslexic children enough time to hear them. The hope is that their brains, after hearing the sounds for the first time, will develop alternative pathways for processing them.

immune responses, like the ones that occur in allergies and autoimmune diseases. The drugs are often life-sustaining for transplant patients, who might otherwise reject their new organs, and they are important components of cancer chemotherapy. But they can interfere with the absorption of dietary calcium, stimulate the action of bone-destroying cells called osteoclasts and inhibit the action of bone-building cells called osteoblasts.

Another of the most commonly prescribed medications in the United States is thyroid hormone, which is sold, for example, under the brand name Synthroid, produced by Boots Laboratories. It is given to people whose own thyroid glands are not sufficiently active. When administered at high doses, or when the thyroid gland produces too much hormone, thyroid hormone can cause bone loss.

adjustments in treatment or greater attention to prevention might help protect the bones while accomplishing the desired therapeutic goal. Glucocorticoids, one of the most useful and widely prescribed class of drugs, are major offenders when it comes to bones. Glucocorticoids, introduced in the late 1940s, are synthetic versions of the steroids produced by the adrenal glands.

About 50 million Americans have conditions that are often treated with glucocorticoids, like arthritis, asthma, lupus, cancer and organ transplants. The drugs include cortisone and hydrocortisone, prednisone and prednisolone, triamcinolone, methylprednisolone, dexamethasone, betamethasone, flunisolide and bclomethasone dipropionate. They act on the immune system, suppressing inflammation and runaway im-

A Prozac a Day Puts  
Fido's Itch on HoldBy Tracy Thompson  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Prozac has made Charlie Norton a calmer, saner man. Not only has the constant licking stopped, so has that maddening "arrgh" he was hearing in the middle of the night at the foot of his bed.

It was his golden retriever, Sunny, whose trouble with allergies and itching had developed into a full-blown compulsion to gnaw on her paw. Mr. Norton and his wife had tried lotions, antihistamines and allergy tests. Then the family veterinarian hit upon the cure: one Prozac a day. In two weeks, the little green-and-white capsule had turned Sunny into a happy puppy.

It's true: Prozac — that antidepressant wonder drug — has yet one more power. It cures dogs of the itch. Well, not of the itch, exactly, but of something far deeper in the dog psyche: the urge to scratch.

Credit for this discovery goes to Steven Melman, a veterinarian in Potomac, Maryland, with a specialty in veterinary dermatology. Five years ago researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health, looking into obsessive-compulsive disorders in humans, found that traditional antidepressants could cure compulsive behaviors in dogs. Dr. Melman decided to take that discovery a step further. He tried Prozac, then new on the market.

The results were dramatic: Dr. Melman's compulsive lickers and chewers abandoned their habits. Even inveterate tail-chasers got mellow. Today, he estimates he has dosed about 100 dogs with Prozac, with gratifying results.

And if dogs, why not cats? Actually, Dr. Melman says, cats lack a particular liver enzyme that metabolizes certain drugs, including aspirin and Prozac.

He refuses to speculate about the psychic implications of his discovery, limiting

himself to the more prosaic applications of Prozac in dermatology.

Dr. Melman has put most of his energies into natural cures, even inventing his own line of all-natural dog lotions and shampoos.

"Drugs are an absolute last resort," he said. But when all else has failed, Prozac is "the shortest distance between two points."

Dogs exhibit an array of behaviors that have psychological origins, he said, although they may initially appear as physical ailments. Often exacerbated by the boredom of being cooped up in an empty house all day, those behaviors range from compulsive biting and scratching to self-mutilation, object fixation, thunderstorm phobias, aggressive tendencies and tail-chasing.

News that Prozac has caught on among veterinarians has caused some head-scratching at the Food and Drug Administration. Prozac is not on the FDA's list of human drugs with a recognized use in animals. A spokeswoman said the agency rarely looks into drug use in animals unless the animals are intended for human consumption. The FDA sees no reason to interfere "as long as it doesn't harm the animal and it's intended to prevent suffering."

Dr. Melman warns that, in the wrong dosages, Prozac can be fatal to animals, and he fears that publicity may tempt some people to just feed their own pills to old Sparky when he causes trouble. "Or, what's more likely, people will come in and get it for Sparky and take it themselves," he said. "That's what I worry about."

He said he thought that Prozac could have other uses in animals. One might be to treat compulsive feather-plucking in birds. Another might be to treat cribbing in horses — an affliction in which horses gnaw on the wooden edges of feed troughs or stall doors and gulp air until they swell up with colic.

## IN BRIEF

Mother-Infant AIDS Linked  
To Amount of Virus in Blood

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — In findings that bear directly on prevention of mother-to-infant transmission of the AIDS virus, two new studies show that the likelihood of infecting offspring rises with the amount of the virus in a pregnant woman's blood. The studies, from researchers in the New York State Health Department and New York University, are believed to be the first to measure the amount of the HIV virus in infected women during pregnancy and at delivery and in the infant during its first months of life.

On average, only one in four babies born to infected mothers develops AIDS, a mystery that the current studies help to clarify. The correlation could also be important in pointing the way toward new treatments to prevent transmission of the virus from mother to infant, the authors of the reports and federal health officials said.

The health department study also showed that pregnancy did not make AIDS worse in women, which challenges earlier reports.

Estrogen Treatment Urged  
For Breast Cancer Survivors

**CHICAGO (Reuters)** — Survivors of breast cancer are commonly denied treatment with the hormone estrogen, which can help menopausal women, because of a mistaken belief that the hormone will reactivate their cancer cells, researchers say.

"We believe it is time for a change, and we believe that the time is right to study the effects of estrogen replacement therapy," Melody Cobleigh, of Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, wrote in the latest issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Estrogen can lessen the annoying and sometimes debilitating symptoms of menopause and has been shown to reduce coronary heart disease and maintain bone density in women. However, the treatment was usually discouraged for breast cancer survivors because of concern that dormant tumors might become activated and that the resulting increased breast density could delay diagnosis of a recurrence.

In Sydney, Australian scientists say they have found a breast cancer "marker" gene that may allow them to predict survival more accurately and improve drug therapies. The gene, cyclin D1, causes breast cancer cells to multiply more rapidly if it is overabundant in breast tissue, they say.

Asthma Drug Found Useful  
In Controlling Croup Cases

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — A new study suggests that a common asthma drug, approved for use in Canada and Europe and now undergoing testing in the United States, can effectively control croup and reduce costly hospitalizations.

The study, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, suggests that inhaling a gentle mist of the drug budesonide can effectively control mild to moderate croup, symptoms quickly, painlessly and at low cost.

Doctors have few options for the thousands of children sidelined each year with croup, a viral infection that causes hoarseness, breathing difficulties and heavy coughing. In the most severe cases, doctors often administer dexamethasone, a powerful corticosteroid, but the drug can cause intestinal bleeding.

Warning on Epilepsy Drug  
Curbs Use in Many Cases

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — The warning that an effective new drug to control epilepsy can cause a potentially fatal form of anemia leaves doctors and patients with a difficult choice.

Both the Food and Drug Administration and Carter-Wallace, makers of the drug, issued warnings earlier this month urging doctors to begin weaning patients from felbamate, marketed as Felbatol. The notices came after 10 people taking felbamate developed aplastic anemia, a rare and often fatal blood disorder. Two people died. Since the warning, 11 more have been diagnosed with aplastic anemia and two more have died, the FDA said. "It's very upsetting and disappointing for a number of patients who have found a partial answer to their problems," said Robert Fisher, director of the epilepsy center at the Barrow Neurological Institute in Phoenix, Arizona.

"We have essentially advised all our patients to go off the drug," said Ronald Lesser, director of the epilepsy center at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

U.S. Rise in Tuberculosis  
Linked to Foreign Imports

**CHICAGO (Reuters)** — Nearly two-thirds of the rise in U.S. tuberculosis cases since 1985 occurred among foreign-born people, highlighting a need for closer screening of immigrants, researchers say.

Incidence of the disease dropped sharply from the 1950s to the mid-1980s, but rose 20 percent between 1985 and 1992. Foreign-born victims of the disease during that period accounted for 60 percent of the total increase, according to Michael Camwell of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.



A scanning electron micrograph portrait of a Giganthops ant.

True Rulers of the World  
Portrayed in a New GuideBy Nicholas Wade  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Though humans assume without question that their species dominates the world, by most objective measures the palm goes to the ants. Humans dwell complacently in a narrow range of climates; ants live without demur at every extreme, in tundra and rain forest, in swamp and desert, deep beneath the earth and in the topmost trees.

Humans the world over are much the same, and apart from some trivial variations in hair and skin color it is as hard (taxonomically speaking) to tell one from another as it is with peas in a pod. But the tribes of ants vary so riotously that the largest known species is 40 times the size of the smallest.

Each human society practices much the same mix of business, leisure and war, and communities specialize in a vast variety of occupations. Some are harvesters, some are weavers, and some muster in huge traveling armies. There are ants that culture funguses, ants that nurture butterfly larvae and ants that make slaves of other ants.

Since humans are so recent an addition to the planet's fauna, there is but one living species of them, which is probably quite

enough. Ants, have been around for 100 million years and exist in an estimated 15,000 extant species, of which only about 10,000 are known to science. Even myrmecologists, students of ants, can get confused about species or genus.

To help them out, a guide and photographic key to the correct classification of ants has now been prepared by Barry Bolton, a myrmecologist at the Natural History Museum in London. His guide gives the head and side view of representative members of the known ant subfamilies and genera, but it does not attempt to go from the genus to the species level.

Every feature of an ant's physiognomy, each whorl and notch and sculptural curlicue, has an evolutionary purpose, Mr. Bolton says, but in most cases no one knows what it is. "There are umpteen lifetimes of work in this subject," he says happily.

But biologists can guess at some major features. The enormous eyes of some species, as in the photograph above, are an adaptation of hunting ants. Long jaws with pincers on the end are to hold at a distance prey that fight back or release noxious chemicals.

Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology has the world's best collection of ants. London's Natural History Museum has the second-best — "but I'm working on it," Mr. Bolton says.

## Some Drugs Tied to Osteoporosis

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Osteoporosis and the factors that may help to prevent or cause it have received much attention in the last decade.

Bone specialists have identified insufficient calcium in the diet, lack of exercise, cigarette smoking and a natural hormonal decline at menopause as major contributors to the weakened, fragile bones of osteoporosis, a bone-wasting disease.

But one important contributor to osteoporosis has been largely overlooked: the role played by medications that have bone loss as a major side effect.

In a new booklet, the National Osteoporosis Foundation, based in Washington, calls attention to this effect of many important medications and suggests that

adjustments in treatment or greater attention to prevention might help protect the bones while accomplishing the desired therapeutic goal.

Glucocorticoids, one of the most useful and widely prescribed class of drugs, are major offenders when it comes to bones. Glucocorticoids, introduced in the late 1940s, are synthetic versions of the steroids produced by the adrenal glands.

About 50 million Americans have conditions that are often treated with glucocorticoids, like arthritis, asthma, lupus, cancer and organ transplants. The drugs include cortisone and hydrocortisone, prednisone and prednisolone, triamcinolone, methylprednisolone, dexamethasone, betamethasone, flunisolide and bclomethasone dipropionate. They act on the immune system, suppressing inflammation and runaway im-

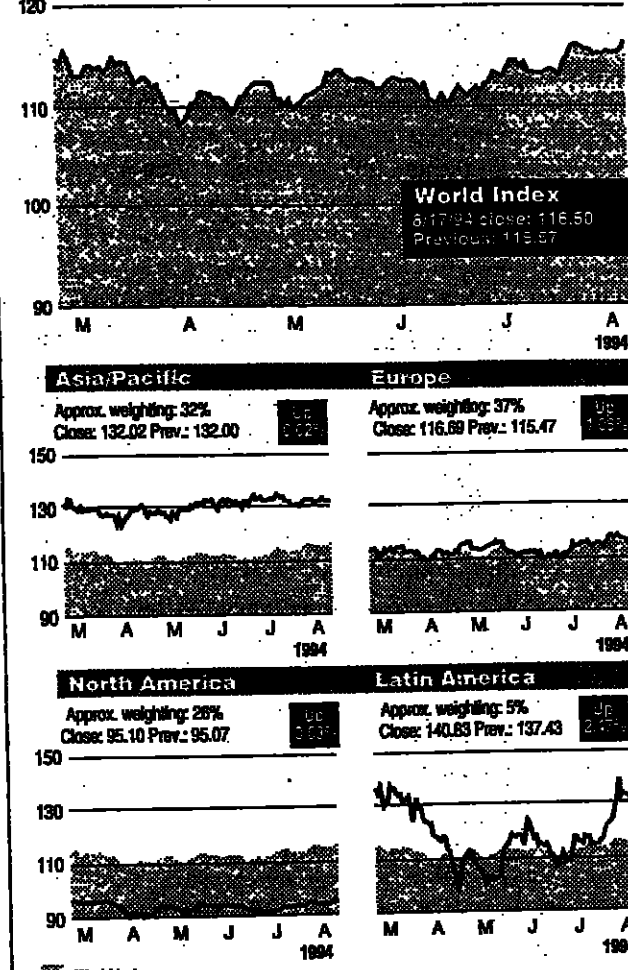
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## THE TRIB INDEX: 116.50

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors						
	Val. close	Prev. close	% change		Val. close	Prev. close
Energy	113.48	112.70	+0.70	Capital Goods	118.28	117.57
Utilities	120.43	127.55	+1.47	Food Materials	133.87	132.68
Finance	118.05	117.13	+0.79	Consumer Goods	108.61	102.75
Services	121.54	120.66	+0.73	Miscellaneous	132.59	131.51

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## SEC Slaps Securities Practices

### Coopers Auditor Gets Suspended

Bloomberg Business News

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission on Wednesday suspended a former Coopers & Lybrand auditor from practicing before the SEC for five years, saying he had approved the financial statements of a Florida-based insurer even though he knew the company was engaging in sham transactions with a unit of Merrill Lynch & Co.

Donald Withers, who left Coopers & Lybrand last year, agreed to settle the charges without admitting or denying guilt, according to a statement issued by the SEC.

The SEC also said it had begun an administrative proceeding against Charles Marini, who served as a controller for Guarantee Security Life Insurance Co. of Jacksonville, Florida, between 1984 and 1991.

The agency said it would hold hearings on charges that Mr. Marini had violated record-keeping requirements and abetted other violations by Transmark USA Inc., Guarantee's parent company.

The SEC alleged that Guarantee transferred the ownership of junk bonds in its investment portfolio to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith at the end of each year and received cash or U.S. Treasury securities in return.

"By engaging in sham sales of a large portion of Guarantee's portfolio of high-yield securities on the last trading day of the fiscal year and replacing these securities with a less risky asset, and then reversing the transactions within the first few trading days of the new fiscal year, Transmark manipulated key indicators of its financial health relied on by investors and state regulators," the SEC said.

## Capitalism's Cutting Edge

### Shanghai Entrepreneurs Travel New Paths

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — Scrambling for capital and critical mass, China's leading businesses are stretching the limits of state control in ways almost unimaginable four years ago.

Early in its experiment with publicly traded companies, Beijing swapped minority stakes in China's best companies for private capital and entrepreneurial expertise.

But few leaders could have anticipated that foreign shareholders would drive Shanghai Dazhong Taxi Co., or that Shanghai Phoenix Bicycle Co. would build Taiwanese scooters, or that Shanghai Tire & Rubber Co. would set up a research facility in Akron, Ohio, the heart of the U.S. rubber industry.

With foreign investment and greater entrepreneurial freedom, all three companies are poised to further expand and diversify, with much less direction from the state.

"Things have developed a little faster than the government probably expected," said Yang Guoping, chairman of Dazhong Taxi. "But high-speed development, like

cars, needs some controls to be safe."

After months of lobbying Beijing authorities for approval, Dazhong Taxi recently converted enough domestically owned shares in the company, or A shares, into those available to foreigners, or B shares, to give non-Chinese investors the largest stake in the company.

The deal, a first for a listed Chinese company, raised much-needed foreign ex-

change and bolstered Dazhong's independence from state interference by transforming nonliquid "legal-person" shares held by other state-owned companies into B shares.

"We think it's a milestone of internationalization for Chinese companies," said Mr. Yang of a transaction

with wide ideological and practical consequences. "I know there are a lot of companies that want to be the next to do it."

In a move that will further expand foreign-shareholder control over the onetime state utility, Dazhong is seeking regulatory approval to issue bonds that can be converted into B shares over a period of time.

With the proceeds of the July A-to-B share conversion and the planned convertible bond, Dazhong plans to expand its taxi operating franchise to other cities across China.

Also, reflecting greater competition and price controls in Shanghai, Dazhong will hasten to expand its auto-service business and develop fleet leasing using expertise from Hertz Corp.

As even China's best companies face difficulties raising capital domestically for expansion as Beijing attempts to slow a runaway economy, most are turning to international capital, if they can, where funds are available and relatively cheap.

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## American Home Buys Cyanamid For \$9.7 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American Home Products Corp. agreed Wednesday to buy its drug industry competitor Cyanamid Co. for \$9.7 billion.

The price represents a 6.3 percent premium to American Home's original bid two weeks ago of \$95 a share, or \$9.07 billion, and a 60 percent premium to Cyanamid's stock price before American Home's offer.

American Home will pay Cyanamid shareholders \$101 per share in cash, creating a drug, food and agricultural chemicals concern with more than \$12 billion a year in sales.

Included are American Home's flagship brands, the painkillers Advil and Anacin, its Chef Boyardee, Guiden's mustard and other food brands, along with Cyanamid's Centrum vitamins, surgical devices, vaccines, and a variety of insecticides and herbicides.

American Cyanamid shares surged \$2.25 to \$96.50 on the New York Stock Exchange, while American Home rose 37.5 cents to \$59.25.

The deal is the biggest of a series of health care industry

mergers over the past several years that have been spurred by the desire of companies to grow to protect profits in an era of reform and cost-cutting.

The merger has been approved by the boards of both companies, they announced.

American Home will revise its \$95 tender offer to Cyanamid shareholders up to \$101 and will give shareholders an extra vote, until Sept. 14, to sell.

The deal is the culmination of about a month's worth of discussions between the top executives of the two companies.

"After a thorough analysis of American Home Products' increased offer, our board concluded that a combination of the two companies would maximize value for our stockholders and lead to the creation of a highly competitive participant in our markets," Albert Costello, Cyanamid's chairman and chief executive, said.

Mr. Costello had initially been cool to a deal, which was introduced to him in a July

See MERGER, Page 10

## European Stocks Rally on U.S. Rate Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Most European stock markets rose Wednesday, led by London, as investors viewed the rise in U.S. interest rates Tuesday as a sign of determination to fight inflation.

Dealers said the half-percent rise in U.S. rates was seen as a decisive and lasting move by the Federal Reserve Board to keep inflation in check. U.S. rates are now expected to remain stable for at

least the next quarter, they said.

"The half-point rise is the right thing, and it won't hurt the market," a dealer in London said. "We consider this a sufficient on U.S. rates for some time, and the market seems to be taking the same view."

British shares posted the biggest gains after government data showed inflation at a 27-year low and unemployment falling, apparently ruling out an immediate rise in British interest rates, dealers said.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose 1.37 percent, to 3,190.50, led by improvement in banking and pharmaceutical stocks.

In Paris, the CAC-40 index of blue-chip issues added 1.12 percent, to 2,034.98.

But the Mibtel index in Milan bucked the trend, losing 1.53 percent, to 10,235.00, dogged by the weak lira and ongoing political concerns.

In Britain, the so-called headline inflation rate fell to 2.3 percent in July from 2.6 percent in June, the Central Statistical Office said. Analysts had been expecting inflation of 2.6 percent.

Underlying inflation, which excludes mortgage interest payments and is thought to be the

more reliable figure, fell to 2.2 percent annually in July — the lowest rate since 1975 — from 2.4 percent in June. Analysts had predicted a figure of 2.5 percent.

The British Chambers of Commerce said the figures confirmed that inflationary pressures remained muted.

"It would be premature of the government to put up interest rates with such low inflation and only a third of firms working to full capacity," said Richard Brown, deputy director-general of the agency.

The Bank of England said last month it might have to raise rates to head off inflation.

But Nick Parsons, an economist at Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, said Wednesday's figures showed the Bank of England's worries were "again misplaced."

He added, "The collapse of consumer-related prices shows no need for a base rate rise."

The government also said that the number of Britons without work fell, on a seasonally adjusted basis, for the sixth consecutive month, to 2,632,000 in July. That put the unemployment rate at 9.3 percent, down from 9.4 percent in June.

Average personal earnings, which are seen by economists as a forward indicator of retail prices, rose 3.75 percent in the 12 months through June, unchanged from May, in line with analysts' expectations. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFX)

Swedish Currency Drops

The Swedish krona fell as investors panicked on reports of the opposition Social Democratic Party's plans for the economy if it wins a general election next month, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The dollar rose to 7.8923 krona in New York from 7.8253 Tuesday.

"Foreigners are selling they're getting out of Sweden," a foreign-exchange trader said. But the stock market edged up, with the benchmark Affarsvaerden index rising 0.65 percent, to 1,883.63 points.

The latest polls point to victory for the Social Democrats in the Sept. 18 election. Instead of detailed spending cuts combined with tax increases that financial markets had been expecting, reports in the Swedish press said the Social Democrats would slash interest rates and work for lower unemployment.

Landesbank Girozentrale in Duesseldorf said a strong economic recovery in the second quarter has taken away the argument for lowering the rates immediately. But the Commerzbank economist Peter Mueller says the Bundesbank may lower rates just to end speculation that recent rises in Swedish and Italian interest rates, compounded by the Fed's move, signaled an end to lower German rates.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

## Investors Now Hope Bundesbank Stands Pat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Investors got the action they wanted from the Federal Reserve on Tuesday: a half-point boost in U.S. interest rates to squelch inflation. On Thursday, they'd like some old-fashioned inaction from the Fed's inflation-battling cousin, the Bundesbank.

"I hope the Bundesbank will do nothing, because with such a measure they'd win time and cool off all the pell-mell activity in the markets," said Werner Schneider of the Baden-Württembergische Kapitalanlagegesellschaft GmbH in Stuttgart.

Bundesbank policy-makers return Thursday from a four-week break. The discount rate is 4.50 percent, and the Lombard rate is 6.00 percent. Analysts said the Bundesbank probably would try to show that its decision was not influenced by the half-percentage point increase Tuesday in short-term U.S. interest rates.

"The Bundesbank will take pains to show its independence," said Stefan



## MARKET DIARY

## Wall Street Has Second Thoughts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street took a second look Wednesday at the Federal Reserve Board's interest rate rise, with Treasury bonds settling back and stocks consolidating after Tuesday's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.09 points lower at 3,776.48, but advancing is

about corporate earnings was being offset by a growing recognition that rising rates would lift corporate and consumer borrowing costs and make some fixed-rate investments more competitive.

Concern that higher rates will curb economic growth drove paper and chemical shares lower. The rate rise also hurt utilities, whose dividends become less attractive when yields on fixed-income investments rise.

International Paper dropped 1 1/4 to 71 1/4. Boise Cascade eased 1/4 to 26 1/4, and Weyerhaeuser declined 1/4 to 40 1/4. Dow Chemical fell 1 1/4 to 69 1/4. The Dow Jones utilities average slid 1.65 points to 188.04.

Some technology shares rallied after stronger-than-expected quarterly earnings from Applied Materials, a maker of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, and from Hewlett-Packard on Tuesday.

Drug stocks were boosted as takeover speculation rose in the industry after American Cyanamid accepted a sweetened bid by American Home Products. Eli Lilly surged 3 1/2 to 58 and Warner-Lambert advanced 1/2 to 79 1/4. (Bloomberg AP)

## U.S. Stocks

uses led declining ones by an 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 10 3/32 points, to 101 8/32, sending the yield up to 7.39 percent from 7.37 percent Tuesday.

Conviction on Tuesday that the Fed's half-percentage-point rate increase would stop inflation gave way to concern Wednesday that higher rates would slow the economy and make fixed-rate investments more appealing.

There's a real question as to whether higher interest rates are good for the economy, Chris McClellan of Robertson Stephens & Co. said.

Analysts said optimism

## Dollar Falls as Focus Shifts to Bundesbank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the Deutsche mark Wednesday as the market speculated that the Bundesbank would not lower interest rates Thursday.

"The dollar is weak against everything from Tuesday's close," said Brian O'Rourke,

## Foreign Exchange

chief dealer at Sumitomo Trust. "There was a lot of blood out there, and the wounds haven't healed yet."

In Europe, the dollar was unable to sustain a rally that came after the U.S. Federal Reserve Board raised short-term interest rates Tuesday. German assets will remain more attractive to investors than those denominated in the U.S. currency because U.S. rates are still lower.

The dollar finished at 1.5516 DM in New York, down from 1.5515 DM on Tuesday. It declined against most other major currencies as well, falling to 100.14 yen from 100.49 yen.

The dollar finished at 5.3275 French francs, down from 5.3540, and fell to 1.3035 Swiss francs from 1.3114 Swiss francs.

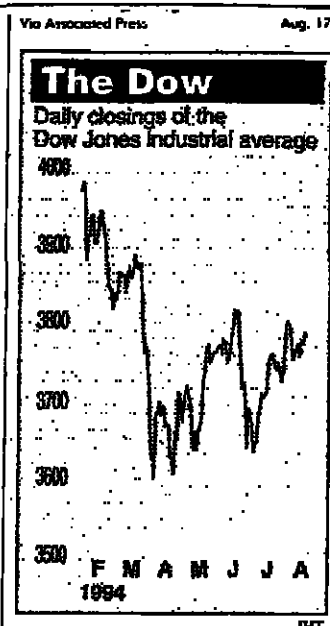
The pound was up to \$1.5415, compared with \$1.5395.

"The rate hike was widely expected, and now we've resumed the downward course of the dollar," said Alfonso Alejo, senior proprietary trader at Sakura Bank Ltd. The dollar climbed Tuesday after the Federal Reserve raised rates.

Investors reasoned that the Bundesbank would hold rates steady amid mounting evidence that the German economic recovery was strengthening. Faster growth is often accompanied by higher inflation, a prospect the German central bank finds abhorrent.

If the Bundesbank does not act, that will leave Germany's discount rate at 4.5 percent, compared with the 4 percent charged by the Fed.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



## NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	164.50	164.00	164.00	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Apple	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Oracle	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Novell	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Lotus	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Intuit	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Adobe	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Autodesk	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Parsons	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

## NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Apple	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Oracle	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Novell	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Lotus	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Intuit	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Adobe	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Autodesk	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Parsons	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

## AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	164.50	164.00	164.00	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Apple	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Oracle	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Novell	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Lotus	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Intuit	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Adobe	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Autodesk	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Parsons	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

## Market Sales

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	164.50	164.00	164.00	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Apple	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Oracle	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Novell	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Lotus	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Intuit	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Adobe	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Autodesk	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Parsons	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3776.48	3772.71	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.75	1611.41	-0.34
Comp.	1917.58	1917.54	1917.58	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	548.71	548.71	548.71	-0.15
Trans.	262.15	262.15	262.15	-0.05
Comp.	712.23	712.23	712.23	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	554.70	554.70	554.70	-0.15
Indus.	3776.48	3776.48	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.41	1611.41	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	712.23	712.23	712.23	-0.05
Indus.	3776.48	3776.48	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.41	1611.41	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	712.23	712.23	712.23	-0.05
Indus.	3776.48	3776.48	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.41	1611.41	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Yrs.	101.80	101.80	101.80	-0.05
10 Yrs.	101.80	101.80	101.80	-0.05
5 Yrs.	101.80	101.80	101.80	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3776.48	3776.48	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.41	1611.41	-0.34
Comp.	1917.58	1917.58	1917.58	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3776.48	3776.48	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.41	1611.41	-0.34
Comp.	1917.58	1917.58	1917.58	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3776.48	3776.48	3776.48	-8.09
Trans.	1611.41	1611.41	1611.41	-0.34
Comp.	1917.58	1917.58	1917.58	-0.34

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	377.00	377.00	377.00	-0.05
Silver	161.00	161.00	161.00	-0.05
Copper	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	164.50	164.00	164.00	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Apple	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05
Corn	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05
Soybeans	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	377.00	377.00	377.00	-0.05
Silver	161.00	161.00	161.00	-0.05
Copper	191.00	191.00	191.00	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	554.70	554.70	554.70	-0.15
NASDAQ	712.23	712.23	712.23	-0.05
AMEX	712.23	712.23	712.23	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	164.50	164.00	164.00	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50
Apple	100.00	99.50	99.50	-0.50

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05
Corn	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05
Soybeans	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Oil	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05
Natural Gas	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05
Coal	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.05

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.</
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# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest	Chg
... [Table continues with many more rows of stock data] ...							

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest	Chg
... [Table continues with many more rows of stock data] ...							

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest	Chg
... [Table continues with many more rows of stock data] ...							

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest	Chg
... [Table continues with many more rows of stock data] ...							

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest	Chg
... [Table continues with many more rows of stock data] ...							

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr	Yd	Pd	High	Low	Latest	Chg
... [Table continues with many more rows of stock data] ...							

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## China Plans Liquidation Of Failing Companies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — The government said Wednesday it would declare several state-run companies in 18 cities bankrupt in the second half of the year, despite high inflation and rising unemployment.

Statistics released Wednesday showed retail prices rose 21.4 percent in the year to July, up from 20 percent through June, and the government said Tuesday there might be as many as 268 million Chinese unemployed by 2000.

Nonetheless, the government said failing state-run companies would be declared bankrupt.

"Starting in the second half of this year, we will enlarge the implementation of the bankruptcy law," the government said in the official Economic Information Daily. "Those firms whose debts are larger than their assets, who have no hope of getting out of the red and whose goods have no future must be declared bankrupt."

The bankruptcy law was passed in 1986 but has rarely been implemented for state companies because of opposition from workers, banks and local governments.

The government has set aside 7.0 billion yuan (\$814 million) in a special bankruptcy fund to help cover losses of banks.

Economists said they doubted the government could carry out the program because of the high inflation and the millions of people who are already without work or trying to live on subsistence wages.

The Labor Ministry said China must create 68 million urban jobs between now and the end of this century, and it said it faced an additional labor surplus of 10 million workers at state companies and nearly 200 million farm workers.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Sony: Power in Weakness Amid Dull Earnings, an Exciting Outlook

By Anthony Ramirez  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The news will not be good for Sony Corp. when it reports first-quarter earnings Thursday. Analysts expect something close to the 33 percent drop in fourth-quarter earnings it reported in May.

The yen remains near postwar highs. Moreover, Japan and Europe are only slowly emerging from recession, and that means fewer sales of Walkmen, compact disks and tickets to movies from Sony's Columbia Studios.

So why does Sony's stock price continue to perform at levels not far below its high of 6,400 yen (\$63.87) reached in June? Sony gained 30 yen in Tokyo on Wednesday to close at 5,980 yen, more than 1,000 yen above levels of late last year.

One major reason is the legacy of "Last Action Hero," Columbia Studio's costly flop of 1993 that starred Arnold Schwarzenegger. The absence of such a box-office disaster in 1994 is bound to improve Sony's prospects, analysts say.

Sony did not disclose the size of its write-off on "Last Action Hero," but Takatoshi Yamamoto, an analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo, has estimated the operating loss for Columbia and other studios in Sony's movie group as high as \$2 billion yen.

But beyond that, "we believe the long-term outlook for the company is very good, although the short-term outlook is likely to be dismal," said Barry Dargan, a technology analyst for S.G. Warburg Securities in Tokyo, who recommends the stock.

A survey by Zacks Investment Research

Inc. of analysts who follow Sony found their median forecast for Thursday's results was 15 yen a share, down from 37 yen a share a year earlier. But analysts expect Sony's earnings for the year ending March 31, 1995, to be 94 yen a share, compared with 80.4 yen a share in the previous year. Those earnings totaled 36.26 billion yen on sales of 4 trillion yen.

Mr. Dargan said that all Sony had to do was return to historical levels of profit, a likely trend, and it would be earning substantially more money. Fiscal 1994 profit margins for music and movies were only 3.1 percent, he said, less than half the 1993 level of 7.2 percent.

Sony's hardware — camcorders and the like, as opposed to movies and music — might languish for years at their 1994 profit margin of 2.9 percent (up from 2.5 percent in 1993) and Sony could still profit, Mr. Dargan said. But even in hardware, Sony is likely to come out a winner, said Eriko Yatabe, a credit analyst at Moody's Investors Service Inc. in New York.

A major industry consolidation is likely. Ms. Yatabe said, and Sony is sure to be a survivor. Sony can spend trillions of yen on research and development to create products that will make it more competitive.

By mid-1995, according to Jeffrey L. Pittsburg of Goldis-Pittsburg Institutional Services in Garden City, New York, Sony stock in the United States could reach the low 70s from its current range below \$60.

"Sony's not cheap," Mr. Pittsburg said, "but it's quite a reasonable stock that ought to be bought on weakness, and it's weak now."

## Australia Pushes Interest Rates Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SYDNEY** — The Reserve Bank of Australia raised interest rates for the first time in five years on Wednesday, a move described as a preemptive strike against inflation in one of the industrialized world's fastest-growing economies.

Although the rise in its benchmark rate to 5.5 percent from 4.75 percent came just a day after a half-point increase in U.S. interest rates, Australian officials sought to distance themselves from the fifth rise in U.S. rates this year.

"Although the timing of the move has been influenced by the latest rise in U.S. interest rates, the move itself is driven by the marked turnaround in Australia's domestic economic conditions," the bank said.

"The decision to increase had been determined primarily, overwhelmingly, by the needs of our domestic economy, not by the increase in the U.S.," said Ralph Willis, the country's treasurer.

Although a rise had been widely expected, many traders had said the central bank would probably wait until its Sept. 6 board meeting.

Bond prices surged, with 10-year bond futures closing at nearly a three-month high, as investors focused on the prospect of continued low inflation. The stock exchange's All Ordinaries Index rose 19.5 points to end at 2,059.5, led by blue-chip stocks.

"At long last, the big black cloud of uncertainty over a hike in interest rates has disappeared over the horizon," said Simon Bond, a broker with ANZ McCaughan. The Australian dollar ended slightly weaker at 74.26 cents after an initial rally.

"It will help re-establish the market's mind the Reserve Bank's anti-inflation credibility," said John Larum, chief economist at SBC Australia.

Prime Minister Paul Keating said the rise would not take the steam out of the economic recovery and would show global investors that inflation was under control.

"I think it will encourage the

investing community to believe inflation is truly in check in Australia, that we'll maintain our competitiveness and if anything I think it will just encourage people to believe the recovery will be longer," he said.

Australia has benefited from a delicate mix of low inflation and robust economic growth for more than a year, and government and central bank officials have stressed the need to keep conditions that way as the world economy strengthens.

The tightening in credit, which is expected to show up in higher mortgage rates within three months, followed a string of strong economic reports including a sharp rise in July job growth and a slide in the unemployment rate to a three-year low of 9.5 percent.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Goodman Dissidents Want Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SYDNEY** — Dissident shareholders of Goodman Fielder Ltd. said Wednesday they had requested a special meeting to try to change Goodman's board.

The shareholders include Australian Mutual Provident Society, the New South Wales State Authorities Superannuation Board, Bankers Trust Australia and AgriFood Australia.

On Tuesday, the holders rejected a plan by Goodman directors to reshape its board.

The shareholders want the meeting to consider removing seven directors, including John Studdy, the company's chairman.

Goodman's shares closed at 1.39 Australian dollars (\$1.03), up 0.05.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia			
		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	22000	
Singapore Straits Times	2400	21000	
Exchange Index			
Hong Kong Hang Seng	9,837.98	9,866.82	+1.83
Singapore Straits Times	2,344.40	2,308.57	+1.55
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,059.50	2,040.00	+0.98
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20,824.56	20,786.36	+0.18
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,126.14	1,108.18	+1.62
Bangkok SET	1,473.48	1,461.71	+0.81
Seoul Composite Stock	942.96	939.90	+0.33
Taipei Weighted Price	6,645.90	6,583.90	+0.94
Manila PSE	3,029.00	3,011.80	+0.58
Jakarta Stock Index	Closed	483.60	
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,101.46	2,082.97	+0.89
Bombay National Index	2,122.31	2,129.66	-0.35

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- Qinghai Motors shares shot up nearly 33 percent in Hong Kong on their first day of trading, finishing at 2.75 Hong Kong dollars (36 cents); analysts cited a low offering price of nine times anticipated 1994 per-share earnings.
- TI-Acer Inc. said it obtained financing for a \$400 million plant expansion and planned to start test production of a line of advanced computer chips by next July.
- Jardine Fleming Securities said it expected higher interest rates in the United States to encourage higher stock prices in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.
- South Korean publicly traded companies earned 76 percent more money in the first half of this year than in the 1993 first half, their biggest gain since 1987.
- Hunter Douglas NV, a Dutch window-covering company, plans to open a second plant in Shenzhen, China.
- China National Offshore Oil Corp. has signed a contract with two U.S. companies, Kerr-McGee Corp. and Murphy Oil Corp., to prospect and develop oil in Bohai Bay.
- Japan Telecom Ltd. has set a minimum tender price of 2,410,000 yen (\$24,000) a share for its initial public offering of shares, to be held this month.
- Marubeni Corp., Sumitomo Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. said they won separate orders to supply Indonesia's power authority, PLN, with thermal power plants.
- Genting Bhd. and Resorts World Bhd., which operate the only casino in Malaysia, said their earnings rose in the first half, with Genting profit rising 19 percent to \$64.2 million (ringgit \$220 million) and Resorts profit rising 17 percent to 406.4 million ringgit.

Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, 4FX, AP

## Rental Income Drives Wharf Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — Revenue from leases at a major new office and shopping complex helped send net profit at Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. up 26 percent in the first half of 1994, the company said Wednesday.

The conglomerate earned 1.74 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$225 million) in the six months, up from 1.38 billion dollars in the 1993 first half, as revenue soared to 4.0 billion dollars from 2.5 billion dollars. Wharf also raised its first-half dividend to 22 cents a share

from 19 cents, and shareholders responded by sending the company's shares up to 32.10 dollars from 31.00.

Wharf said its 2 million-square-foot (186,000-square-meter) Times Square complex in Hong Kong's Causeway Bay commercial district had been "highly successful."

Gonzaga Li, chairman and chief executive of Wharf, said the success of Times Square with the redevelopment of its Harbor City complex in Hong Kong's Tsim Sha Tsui district.

Mr. Li said that development, which has been renamed the Gateway, was particularly attractive to companies seeking an alternative to the increasing office rents in the central district.

Wharf, which has real-estate, hotel, port, transport and cable-television interests, is controlled by the Pao family through Wheelock & Co. Wheelock owns about 44 percent of Wharf.

Despite the half-year increase, some analysts said they expected losses at Wharf's cable-television division to hold back profit growth for the next few years.

"The results are largely in line with our forecast," said Samuel Lau, director of Sea-power Research. "But expected strong rental income will likely keep growth at reasonable levels only, as prospects of its cable unit aren't much chance of sharp jumps in earnings in the next couple of years."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Brownouts Return to Manila Area As Philippine Power Reserves Fall

Reuters

**MANILA** — Philippine power reserves have dropped to uncomfortably low levels, leaving Manila vulnerable again to power cuts similar to those that gripped the nation last year, officials said Wednesday.

Slim reserves combined with the loss of a major transmission line in Luzon island have triggered 30-minute brownouts around Manila since Monday, officials of National Power Corp. said.

"The situation is vulnerable," Energy Secretary Delin Lazaro said.

Power reserves in Luzon have fallen since the Malaya plant near Manila was shut down for cleaning after one of its tanks spilled 7,000 barrels of fuel oil into Laguna lake last month.

On September 21st, the IHT will publish the first in a two-part series of Special Reports on

## Infrastructure and Development

- Among the topics to be covered are:
- The link between infrastructure projects and living standards in Asia.
- China's Three Gorges dam, the world's largest hydropower project.
- The \$20 billion Hong Kong airport.
- Power plants, road building and other projects in Indonesia.

An extra 1,000 copies of the supplement will be distributed in Jakarta on October 17th at the World Infrastructure Forum - Asia 1994, to which the IHT has been appointed the Official Publication.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 55 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

**Herald Tribune**

## Revenue



## Review of the Valuation Office Agency

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently announced a review of the Agency status of the Inland Revenue's Valuation Office, in line with the normal arrangements for reviewing Next Steps Agencies after three years.

The performance of the Valuation Office will be evaluated and its activities subjected to the normal "prior options" tests set out in the 1993 "Next Steps Review" (Cm 2430).

These tests comprise consideration of:

- whether there is a continuing need for the activity at all
- privatisation of the whole organisation or activity
- contracting out all or part of a service

Comments and contributions from those with an interest in the Valuation Office and its work, from both the public and private sectors and from individuals, would be welcome.

These should be sent by 30th September 1994 to:

Brian Mace  
Valuation Office Review  
Inland Revenue  
Room 223, South West Wing  
Bush House  
Strand  
London WC2B 4RD

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**Aug. 17, 1994**

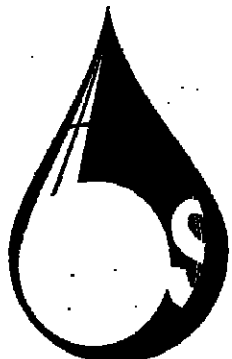
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# SPORTS

## Baseball Owners Rule Out Idea Of Replacements

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — As the Major League Baseball strike headed into its sixth day, baseball owners ruled out using replacements for striking players.

"It's not something anybody has considered seriously at all. It's not about to happen," the owners' negotiator, Richard Ravitch, said in an interview. "Both the players and the owners found that in football the public wasn't terribly interested."

Replacement players were used by National Football League owners during the pro football strike of 1987. Teams used replacements for three weeks and broke the union's resolve as many prominent players returned.

But baseball teams play six times a week instead of once, making it more expensive to open stadiums if crowds and television ratings are small.

Ravitch said the situations of the NFL and major league baseball weren't comparable.

Bud Selig, the executive council chairman, speaking by telephone from his office in Milwaukee, agreed with Ravitch's view that replacement players wouldn't be a solution for baseball owners.

Going into the sixth day of the strike Wednesday, a total of 74 games have been canceled thus far.

If there's no settlement by Friday, — and a quick deal doesn't appear likely — the strike would become baseball's second-longest in terms of canceled games. The 1981 strike erased 712 games.

Players and owners are prepared not to come back this season. The Toronto Blue Jays held their end-of-season organizational meetings Tuesday.

"In some ways, I guess it did feel like the end of the season, but we were just taking advantage of available time," said the team's assistant general manager.

er, Gord Ash. "We all want to see a completion to the season, but those of us who went through this in '81 are aware there are different phases. This is one of the hardest."

No new talks are scheduled, but Ravitch said the federal mediators probably would call a meeting for later in the week. The head of the players' union, Donald Fehr, spent the day in Washington, lobbying congressmen on the latest attempt to pass a bill removing baseball's antitrust exemption.

(AP, Reuters)

### Fans Seek Court Action

A group of fans, saying the Atlanta Braves sold them season tickets under false pretenses, have filed a lawsuit to recover the cost of the tickets, along with \$5 million in punitive damages. The Associated Press reported from Atlanta.

"They're holding the fans hostage," said Bert Erling, an Atlanta businessman who is one of the plaintiffs in the suit filed against the Braves, Major League Baseball and the striking players' association.

The plaintiffs want to recover the cost of the tickets for the entire season, including games already played.

Erling said the Braves had not yet been served with the lawsuit. The Braves have offered refunds to season ticket holders for canceled games.

The lawsuit says that because the team knew the season was likely to be disrupted, selling tickets with the promise of a full season constituted racketeering.

In Jacksonville, Florida, a lawsuit filed on behalf of fans and sports bar owners in an attempt to stop the baseball strike has been dropped, the attorney for the group, Mark Rubin, said. It was decided to drop the suit after the players' association threatened to seek legal fees and costs if the plaintiffs lost, Rubin said.



Alex Corretja, on the way to defeating Jim Courier, who made 42 unforced errors.

## 2 Coups for Tennis No-Names

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The final arrived early for Jim Courier, who lost to Alex Corretja of Spain in the second round of the RCA Championships in Indianapolis. Courier, 10th-ranked and seeded fifth at the tournament he won last year, said he might even skip the U.S. Open after falling, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3, to 20-year-old Corretja, ranked 43rd.

After the match, Courier said he is taking a break from tennis until he is properly motivated to return to the sport.

Meanwhile, in New Haven, Connecticut, Andre Agassi was upset — by rock music being played during changeovers and by Jan Siemerink of the Netherlands, 6-3 3-6 6-3 —

in the second round of the Volvo International Tennis Tournament. Agassi blasted "circus conditions" of an ATP experiment that allows the playing of music between games and he asked that it be stopped.

But the music played on "That was an embarrassment to tennis out there tonight," an infuriated Agassi said later. "It was a joke and it scares the game. What are they doing, turning tennis into some kind of circus? If it comes to this, playing music between games, then it's all over for tennis."

Siemerink, ranked 113th, is coming off a two-month layoff because of a knee injury but he dominated the match with his strong service. (AP, NYT)

## How About Arbitration For Earlier Free Agency?

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Staff Writer

As a blockbuster, it could rival the trade of Harvey Kucen for Rocky Colavito or Fred McGriff and Tony Fernandez for Joe Carter and Roberto Alomar.

How about a trade more in keeping with these times: salary arbitration for earlier free agency.

It might not be as sexy as those other swaps, but if the disputatious owners and players want to extricate themselves from the quagmire of their stalled talks for a new collective bargaining agreement, the elimination of the arbitration process the owners hate so intensely and a change in the free-agent eligibility rules could be a place to start.

Negotiators for the two sides didn't talk to each other Tuesday, extending to four days their nontalk streak. It's the only streak going, and it's only one day less than the strike itself.

The fifth day of the strike, which forced the cancellation of 14 more games for a total of 60 lost, also passed without a conference call among the owners. One owner, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said he didn't understand how the leadership could let two days elapse without any communication.

The owner said that while there was sentiment among some owners to get things moving and attempt to find a solution to the stalemate, the low-revenue clubs remained firm in their insistence that management stick to its salary cap proposal.

Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive, has made it clear the proposal is staying right there. Basically, when he is asked about the arbitration-free agency exchange that some people in baseball have talked about privately, he says, "Salary cap."

When Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, was asked the other day about it, he was more positive.

"If that proposal ever were made, obviously the players would have to look hard at it," he said.

That has been an obvious proposal clubs could have made any time since 1976. They have never made that proposal. The reason why is they understand their complaints about salary arbitration are nonsense. The salaries of players in arbitration are no higher than salaries of free agents.

Fehr noted that the committee that studied baseball's economics in great depth two years ago recommended that eligibility for free agency be reduced from six years of major league service to three years. Such a change would eliminate mandatory arbitration, but the committee recommended that the procedure be retained for use by clubs and players who agree to it.

Clubs long have hated arbitration because of the uncertainty of arbitrators' decisions. They would love to get rid of it, but the players

wouldn't relinquish it without getting something significant in return. It would not be enough for the owners to agree to withdraw the salary cap proposal in exchange for the elimination of arbitration.

But it might not be enough either to offer to reduce eligibility for free agency to three years.

One person who represents players, speaking on the condition he not be identified, said he viewed arbitration as a problem and suggested it should be eliminated or altered significantly to make it more predictable and dilute the escalation in salaries it has produced.

But Richard Moss, one of the first people who represented players, said he opposed the swap of arbitration for earlier free agency.

"Salary arbitration is what keeps the system honest," he said Tuesday, speaking by telephone from his home in California. "It has the effect of preserving the salary structure."

Moss further said the owners could manipulate free agency, citing the experience of many free agents last winter.

"They came down really hard on free agents who were something less than superstars," he said.

"Almost everybody who was a veteran signed for a deep salary cut. At the time, everybody said it's a shame what they're doing to these veterans, but there's nothing we can do about it. I would predict that without the safety valve of salary arbitration, they would do the same thing with younger players except for the top stars. It's dancing on the edge of collusion, but on the safe side."

Moss said that if there were a trade, "you would need much stricter safeguards against collusion." But he quickly added: "Even then I would be against it. It would be a move in the direction of the Charlie Finley proposal from 1976."

When the players gained free agency and the union was negotiating its conditions, Finley, then the owner of the Oakland Athletics, said the owners should let every player be a free agent every year.

His fellow owners thought he was crazy and ignored him. Only Marvin Miller, then the head of the union, and Moss, his general counsel, understood the implications of the idea.

If every player were a free agent, the law of supply and demand would work against the players and their bargaining leverage would be drastically undermined.

Miller recalled Tuesday that the owners made no great effort to get rid of arbitration, which the players won in 1973, during the 1976 negotiations. It came up, he said, only in the context of the discussion about eligibility for free agency.

In 1980, he said, the owners wanted to kill the procedure and implement a salary scale. They didn't come off that position, he added, until the two sides reached the players' strike deadline.

### SIDELINES

#### Evans Wins 40th U.S. Swim Title

INDIANAPOLIS (Reuters) — Janet Evans has won her 40th U.S. national title at the U.S. swimming championships here.

Evans, 22, led from the start to win the 400-meter freestyle in 4:08.78. The world-record holder in the event for the past six years, Evans tied the 200-meter butterfly world-record holder, Melvin Stewart, for most national titles with 40. It was also her 11th national title in the 400 freestyle.

#### Mathis Appeals N.J. Fight Decision

TRENTON, New Jersey (AP) — Lawyers for Buster Mathis Jr. have appealed to the New Jersey athletic commissioner, Larry Hazzard Sr., to reverse his "no contest" ruling in Mathis's heavyweight fight against Riddick Bowe.

With Mathis on one knee in last Saturday's bout in Atlantic City, Bowe hit him with a right that knocked Mathis over, the referee, Arthur Mercante, immediately stopped the fight and

called the blow an intentional foul. Mathis's attorneys wrote that under the rules, either Mathis should have been ruled the winner or the bout called a draw.

#### For the Record

The coach and the trainer of the Croatian basketball team at the recently concluded World Basketball Championships have been charged with sexual assault, Toronto police said. Giuseppe Giergia, 57, and Mirko Krolo, 38, were arrested at a Toronto hotel and granted bail of 7,500 Canadian dollars each.

Representatives for the National Hockey League Players' Association and owners, who have been without a collective bargaining agreement since last September, will hold a negotiating session on Thursday. The two sides have not talked since March 16. (Reuters) John Krinsky Jr., has been named executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee. Krinsky, the chief fund-raiser for the USOC since 1986, will take over Oct. 1 from Harvey Schiller, who is leaving to become president of Turner Sports in Atlanta. (AP)

### SCOREBOARD

#### BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Central League	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	57	42	8	.574	
Chunichi	52	47	0	.525	5
Hanshin	51	51	0	.495	8
Hiroshima	48	49	0	.495	11
Yokohama	44	53	0	.454	12
Yokohama	44	53	0	.454	12

Wednesday's Results

Chunichi 2, Yomiuri 1	Hiroshima 3, Yokohama 5
-----------------------	-------------------------

Pacific League

Seibu	54	42	0	.563
Orix	52	41	2	.558
Kintetsu	53	42	2	.557
Daiichi	53	45	1	.540
Lotte	39	59	0	.398
Nissan, Hiro	27	59	3	.389

Wednesday's Results

Saito 5, Daiichi 0	Lotte 7, Orix 2
Kia 13, Nippon Ham 5	

#### RUGBY

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Wales 20, New Zealand 10	
--------------------------	--

#### TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

SEATTLE — Offended Jim Conners, pitcher, to Calgary, PCL.

#### FOOTBALL

ARIZONA — Waived Richard Shawfield, Jon Boser and Melvin Stewart, defensive linemen, signed Bernard Brashers and David Wilkins, defensive linemen, and Patrick Robinson, wide receiver.

CINCINNATI — Waived Daniel Stubbs, defensive end.

DEVELOPER — Released Michael Bell, safety, and released Michael Bell, safety.

INDIANAPOLIS — Released Mac Cady and Matt Frier, wide receivers; Joe Simon and Matt Morris, defensive linemen, and Randall Redell, defensive back.

N.Y. GIANTS — Waived Mark Fyfe and Steve Brown, defensive ends; Leon Brown, running back, and Joe Smith, defensive back. Signed Adam Schreiber, offensive lineman. Placed Jorrell Bunch, running back, on the physically unable-to-perform list.

PHILADELPHIA — Waived Domonic Green, cornerback. Signed William Shanks, cornerback.

PITTSBURGH — Waived Richard Shelton, defensive back.

SAN DIEGO — Released Mike Oval, tight end.

#### HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ANAHEIM — Signed Chris Twardowski, defenseman, to a multi-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Brent Fretwey, left wing, and Shawn Anderson, defenseman.

#### OLYMPICS

U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE — Named John Krinsky Jr. executive director.

CLEVELAND — Named Steve Nelson associate athletic director.

COLUMBIA — Named Ted Zappacosta defensive line coach and Jim Matore head coach.

CORNELL — Named Michael Taylor men's assistant basketball coach.

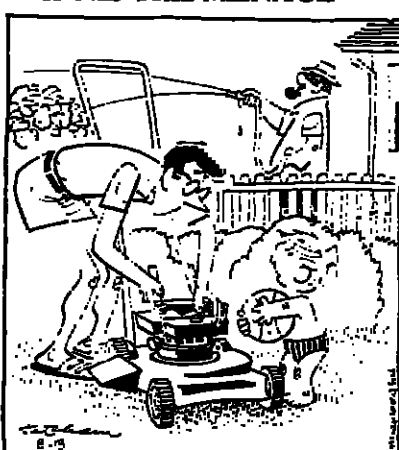
HOFSTRA — Named Ted Thirskens linebackers coach and Dante Wright receivers coach.

ITHACA — Named Ray LaForte assistant football and lacrosse coach and Hugh Delaney and Geoff Mandile part-time assistant football coaches.

SAINT LOUIS — Announced the resignation of Debbie Yon, athletic director, to accept a position at Maryland.

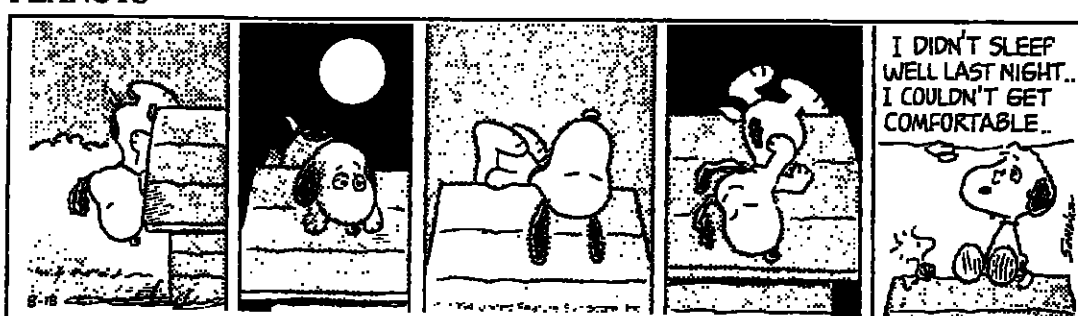
TULANE — Dismissed Theodoros Prosser, defensive tackle, and Brad Scott, tight end, from the football team for breaking team rules.

#### DENNIS THE MENACE



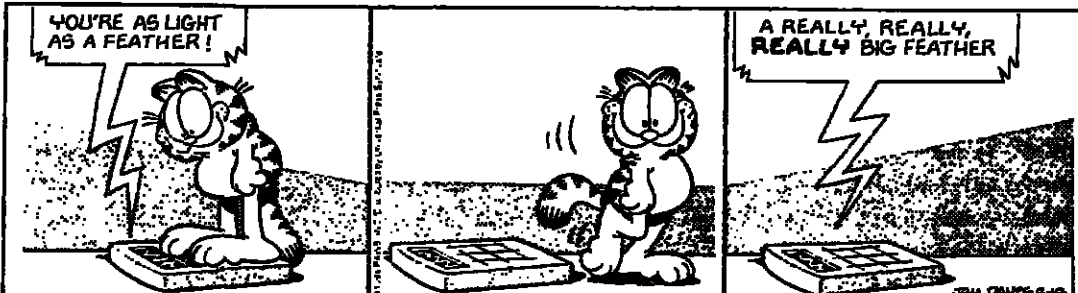
"MR. WILSON SAYS IF WE EVER MOVE, HE'S GONNA GIVE ME THE BIGGEST GONN-AY PARTY ANYBODY EVER HAD!"

#### PEANUTS



I DIDN'T SLEEP WELL LAST NIGHT. I COULDN'T GET COMFORTABLE.

#### GARFIELD



YOU'RE AS LIGHT AS A FEATHER!

A REALLY, REALLY, REALLY BIG FEATHER

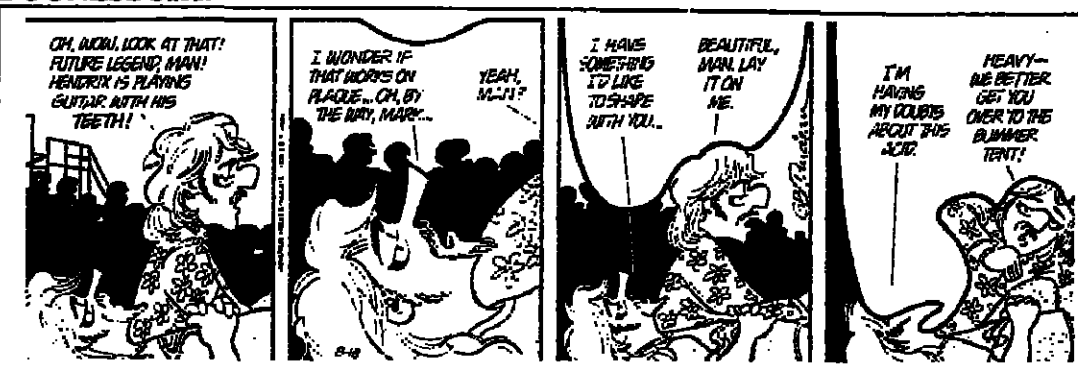
#### BEEBLE BAILEY



THIS BUDGET HAS TO BE IN TOMORROW!

ANY VOLUNTEERS...??

#### DOONESBURY



OH, NO! LOOK AT THAT! FUTURE LEGEND! MAN! HE'S GOT A FUTURE! HE'S GOT A FUTURE!

I WONDER IF THAT BOSS ON PLAGE... OH, BY THE WAY, MARY...

YEAH, MARY?

I HAVE SOMETHING TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT.

BEAUTIFUL, MARY, LAY IT ON ME.

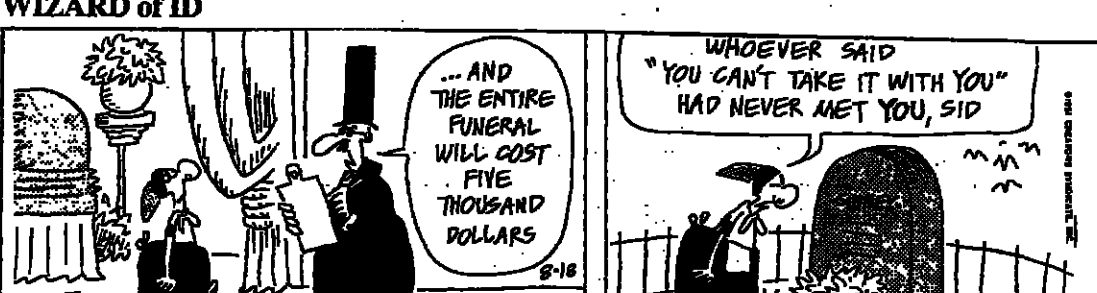
HEAVY—HE BETTER GET YOU OVER TO THE BUNKER THEN!

I'M HAVING MY KIDNAP ABOUT THE SAME.

#### CALVIN AND HOBBS



#### WIZARD OF ID



...AND THE ENTIRE FUNERAL WILL COST FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

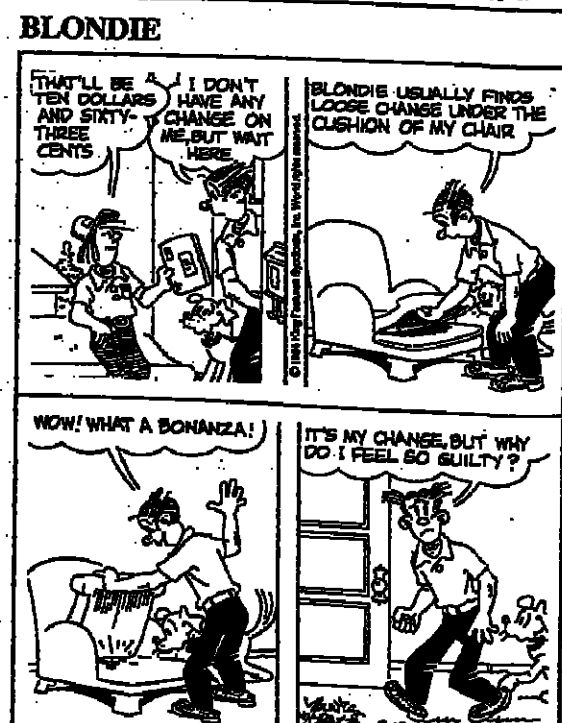
WHOEVER SAID "YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU" HAD NEVER MET YOU, SID

#### THE FAR SIDE



"Oh, they'll find something for you real soon... Mr? I'm forever blowing bubbles."

#### BLONDIE



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WOW! WHAT A BONANZA!

IT'S MY CHANGE, BUT WHY DO I FEEL SO GUILTY?

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## SPORTS



**AUSSIES' TURN** — All Blacks' fullback Shane Howarth cuts between Australia's Willie Otaga, right, and Damien Smith, going on to score a try in the Bledisloe Cup game Wednesday in Sydney. New Zealand lost, 20-16.

## Christie Wins a Wet 100 Meters

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune  
ZURICH — As for those best-laid plans...

Properly billed as the closest thing to a world championship in track and field this year, the Weltklasse Grand Prix built a new, fast track and laid out \$4 million in hopes of demolishing as many as six world records. Then it had the whole thing overtaken by a thunderstorm and a coin toss.

For a time only Leroy Burrell, the world's fastest man, had any control of the situation, and that was when he instructed his agent to call heads.

The evening's favorite event, the men's 100 meters, was won in the rain-soaked, disappointing time of 10.05 seconds by Linford Christie, the British Olympic and world champion, who at 34—and without breaking 10 seconds this year—has resumed superiority over his American challengers.

Jon Drummond was distant second in 10.15 seconds, with Olapade Adeniken of Nigeria third in 10.22. Burrell finished

beyond the help of luck at 10.39 for seventh place. Dennis Mitchell, the American most expected to cash in on recent good form, was fourth in 10.23.

At the end of his victory lap Christie stood in the hard rain, glared up at the stacks of reporters squeezed beneath the stadium roof, tapped at his sculpted chest and mouthed: "I'm No. 1."

At least the evening decided that much. Christie hadn't been so sure it would just 80 minutes earlier, before the first rain. Turning around at the end of his stride, he shook his head in disgust at the sight of his opening-heat time: 10.13 seconds. He didn't know it would be the best of the opening round.

Much more speed had been expected with the presence of Burrell, who just six weeks ago was setting the world record of 9.85 seconds in Lausanne. About one-tenth of the massive budget had been spent to amalgamate Burrell and 22 other of the world's fastest men—everyone but Carl Lewis, who

pulled out with a stomach infection.

Having experienced a terrible opening 50 meters of his second heat, Burrell burst even with his fellow American, Andre Cason, whose time of 10.30 seconds initially earned him the eighth and last spot in the final. But Burrell protested that decision, as he and Cason officially had shared third place in the heat with identical times.

The last second was split unsuccessfully to the thousandth hair, the smartest computers couldn't pry them apart. Their agents met somewhere under cover of the rain. It was heads.

It had no effect, ultimately, on Christie.

"The national coach of Britain came to me after the heat and said it was the best race he had ever seen in such conditions," he said. "They say I'm old. Yes I'm old but not cold."

The storm fell hard soon after those 100-meter heats, stopping only for the occasional deep breath. The wind succeeded in knocking down the high-jump bar before the high-jumpers could (knocking out favorite Javier Sotomayor of Cuba completely, while Steve Smith of Britain won in 2.28 meters), and the rain made Nikes and Reeboks feel like army boots.

The pole vault simply came to a halt at 5.70 meters, with Sergei Bubka of Ukraine and Maksim Tarasov and Rodion Gataulin of Russia sharing the championship. All the evening lacked was an accident involving a javelin.

Great races were run nonetheless, in spite of the times.

The evening's final shot at world record came and went in the men's 5,000 meters, as Paul Donovan of Ireland pushed a world-record pace through 2,000 meters before giving way. Then the race fell to tactics as the vastly talented Noureddine Morceli of Algeria took the lead over a distance to which he is not accustomed.

Khalid Skah of Morocco stayed with him for four laps, but when the bell sounded Morceli took off to win in 13:03.85, slashing 22 seconds off his Algerian record set in 1990 and announcing that he might

someday add a world record in the 5,000 to those he owns in the 1,500 meters, the mile and the 3,000 meters.

Skah was left far behind and was overtaken by Fita Bayissa for the silver medal at the end. The American Bob Kennedy finished sixth.

In another terrific race, Irina Privalova of Russia, the recent European double champion, lunged in 22.15 seconds to beat her favored American rival, Gwen Torrence, by .01.

"I had run in such conditions before," said Privalova, "while training in Moscow."

In winter? "The rain was not my worst experience," said Torrence. "This year I competed in snow in Des Moines."

In winter.

"I've never competed with rain falling before," said American Jackie Joyner-Kersey, third at 6.95 meters behind Heike Drechsler of Germany (7.01) and winner Inessa Kravets (7.09) in a long jump, which was shortened by one round. "I hope I'll never meet such conditions again until the end of my career."

Sonia O'Sullivan of Ireland, where has definitely had bad experiences with the weather, had obviously lost her bid for the world record in the mile before the race started and then lost out to Hassiba Boulmerka of Algeria, who won in 4:22.09.

"This year was very hard for me because of the pressure from Algeria, because of the unstable situation in the country," said Boulmerka, the 1992 Olympic champion at 1,500 meters. She has been training in Germany and the United States as well as Algeria this year.

As expected, the American Michael Johnson won the 200 meters in 20.33 seconds, with Daniel Effiong of Nigeria second in 20.46. "In normal conditions, it would be sure have been under 20 seconds," Johnson said. "But what can you do running into such a head wind?"

The rain had mercifully stopped in time for Colin Jackson of Britain to win the high hurdles in 13.19 seconds, though again well off his own world record of 12.91.

## The Pitfalls Awaiting Brazil's Latest Soccer Wonder

LONDON — Budding soccer millionaires are like policemen; they seem a little younger each day.

When PSV Eindhoven paid \$6 million for Ronaldo Luiz Nazario de Lima, it put a high price on the promise of youth. Ronaldo is 17 years young.

Seventeen! He is a class kid, no doubt about that. Eindhoven reportedly stepped in ahead of AC Milan, Juventus and Ajax Amsterdam to buy this latest product from the back streets of Brazil.

Think of the vagaries of youth, the growth spurts that can unbalance a young man's command of his talent. Ponder the heart and mind and emotions — and how easily they can be turned.

Time will tell if Ronaldo loses the career youth, the instinct that seems to simplify the game of man, ball, and net.

Simplicity is not guaranteed to mature with age. Like so much in life, repetition is the source and the goal of attainment — yet boredom with repetition drives men to drink.

Ronaldo knows the story of Garrincha, Brazil's "Little Bird" who rose to national acclaim but fell, lonely and broken, to a premature death from alcoholic poisoning. Perhaps, Ronaldo will hear of

Gerd Muller, George Best, Jimmy Greaves. They were vintage goalscorers. Greatness bought them no immunity to doubt or drink.

Eindhoven's purchase of Ronaldo takes precocity one step nearer the cradle. Physically, he is a Man Child. The face of a boy on the body, especially the muscular thighs, of a man amongst men.

Ronaldo's purchase is backed by Philips, the Dutch electrical giant that owns PSV Eindhoven. The company last year sold Romario, the player of this summer's World Cup; now it reinvests in another Brazilian expected to grow into the next Romario, indeed the next Pelé.

Ronaldo is lucky, but he has known rejection. When he was 13, Flamengo, the Rio de Janeiro club which prides itself on a factory system through which 3,000 juniors are assessed annually, turned him away. Reportedly, the problem was that Ronaldo's family could not afford the bus fares and Flamengo made no offer.

So the boy from the wastelands of Rio's rough Bento Ribeiro district, was taken to São Cristovão. The coach there was Jairzinho, the right wing in Brazil's 1970 World Cup side.

Cristovão soon cashed in its investment, selling him to Cruzeiro in Belo Horizonte. There, he scored 55 goals in 57 first team matches. Right foot, left foot, head and body, he could score any way the ball came to him. He could run, pass, dribble and outwit men.

The beat of a World Cup, a beat that excites all Brazilians, grew through this prolific season. Zico, Tostão, finally even Pelé, called for Ronaldo's induction into the national team. Even the mother of Carlos Alberto Parreira, the national coach, said it was time.

Last May, with Romario and Bebeto away in Spain, Ronaldo played, and inevitably scored for Brazil against Iceland. "He is a phenomenon," declared Tostão, the doctor who ran alongside Pelé at the 1970 World Cup. "He's a complete attacker — good physique, intelligence, ruthless, everything it takes."

THREE months later, Ronaldo had a World Cup gold medal and a ticket to Eindhoven. Parreira had coached Brazil to the ultimate victory, and yet still was vilified for not putting "the kid" any closer than the substitute's bench.

Maybe Parreira was as wise and as paternal as his pal Luis Cesar Menotti had been in resisting the clamor in 1978 to pitch the then teenage Diego Maradona into a World Cup. Surely the coach had proven his point with the prolific scoring partnership of Romario and Bebeto? You might think so. Thousands of Brazilians nevertheless castigated Parreira. They included Pelé, who played in the 1958 World Cup, as a 17-year-old.

The argument is irrelevant now. The closest

Ronaldo came to a World Cup was a full part in training, a full part in the revelry, and a yellow balloon with which he kept slapping the men who had actually won the trophy.

Hold onto that image. Boyhood is fleeting, and so is the certainty of progress.

Remember Nii Lamptey Oduyey? He was the prodigy smuggled out of Ghana by RSC Anderlecht when he reached 14. Though Belgian law forbade Anderlecht to blood him until he was 16, and though the Ghanaian soccer federation had impounded his passport to prevent poaching, the Royal Sporting Club of Anderlecht still procured him on false papers.

Lamptey, you see, was the new Pelé, the new Maradona. Anderlecht in time paid the Ghanaians \$50,000 as a gesture.

Bernard Tapie broadcast that there was a young player, two years away from full development, for whom his club Olympique Marseille had agreed to a \$15 million fee. Alas, Tapie's boast fell as flat as his credit rating.

But Lamptey is moving on. Subject to British Foreign Office red tape, he joins Aston Villa in England for one-tenth of the figure Tapie had in mind.

Lamptey may yet rise above being labeled the most gifted child of his generation. But the next Pelé? That, for now, is Ronaldo.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 1980 Olympics host  
5 Writer — Louise Huxtable  
8 Setting  
13 Computer list  
14 Outfielders' throws  
18 Sleeping problem

## DOWN

- 17 One-legged ballet pose  
19 "Swan Lake" wardrobe  
20 Ballet spin  
23 Fernando of "The French Connection"  
25 — Grande, Ariz.  
26 Café cup

## ACROSS

- 28 Bull in Chihuahua  
29 New Mexico artists' town  
31 Spots on the face  
34 Drinkers' hangovers  
35 Opposite of a lie  
36 Smooth  
37 1935 Astaire-Rogers musical  
38 "Great Expectations" boy  
40 Helpmate of sorts  
42 Oil-rich — Dubai  
43 "It" site, in a phrase  
46 Took hold agent, as a plant  
47 Riga resident  
48 Old Syria  
50 Latin file  
51 "I" — Hammer  
53 Where Guccio is  
55 Took it easy movements  
56 Hoping step, in ballet  
61 Pike spots  
62 Anna Pavlova, a.k.a.  
63 Accusation  
67 Garfield pet  
68 Deafening Greek god  
69 Incognita (old notation)  
70 D.C. lawmaker  
71 Writer Kantor

## DOWN

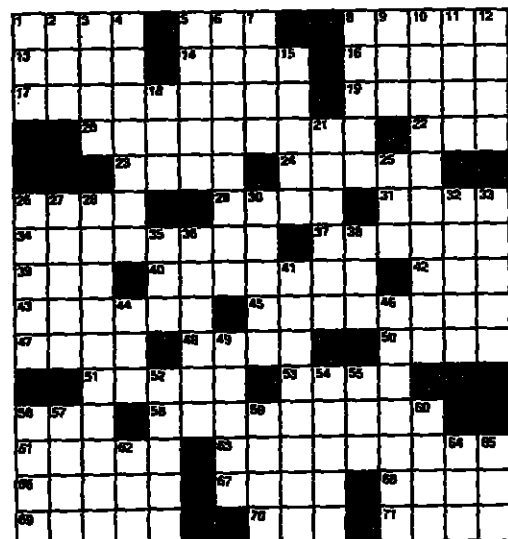
- 1 Thuman of "Henry & June"  
2 Eccl. talk  
3 Loss it  
4 Limiting time  
5 Lissa — chameleon (hairy lizards)

## ACROSS

- 6 Pas — (dance for four)  
7 The shivers  
8 Contents  
9 Computer's heart, for short  
10 Ballet leaps  
11 Opposite of a lie  
12 Smooth  
13 Begin in earnest  
18 Time of importance

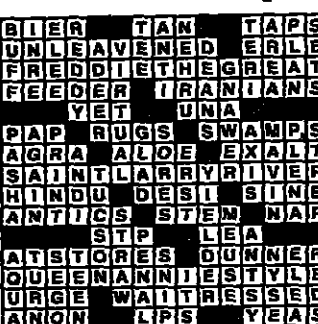
## DOWN

- 21 Sampler  
25 Weakness  
26 "Fiddler" actor  
27 Express a view  
28 Ballet coach  
30 Ad — per Aspera (Kansas motto)  
32 Local theaters  
33 Old music magazine  
35 Cote sound  
36 Rub  
38 Corrie's quest  
41 Series of connected ballet movements  
44 Biblical verb ending  
45 Female ruff  
46 Theatrical bit  
47 Murray of song  
48 Softens  
49 Artists' networks  
50 Stallone role  
52 Voyaging  
54 Stephen Foster's "Bayne"  
55 Aer Lingus land  
56 Be wrong  
57 — chameleon (hairy lizards)  
58 Oak wood



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